The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.....NO. 7596. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF THE SENATE—CASES OF SOUTHERN SENATORS—DEBATE ON THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS—THE FREEDMEN'S BANK—THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL—THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate had another long session, mostly devoted to mere talk. During the discussion upon receiving the so-called credentials of the new claimant from Louisiana, Mr. Eustis, and Mr. Pinchback, the old one, were both on the floor of the Senate, standing within a few feet of each other. Mr. Eustis is a man above medium height, strongly and squarely built, and exceedingly dark complexion. Pinchback is a whiter man than his opponent. Both claimants profess to be confident of admission to the Senate. Pinchback has admitted that if a vote had been forced on his case at the close of the last session, he would have been rejected by three majority; but he thinks there have been some changes in his favor, and the recent debate in the House on amnesty and the feeling it has aroused will be used to his advantage. The hopes of Eustis seem to rest upon the rejection of Pinchback, which would leave an undoubted vacancy to be filled. Pinchback's case stands by itself, and will be considered independently of the claims of Eustis. Mr. Goldthwaite, of Georgia, presented what he said was a mass of newspaper testimony in the case of Senator Spencer, which was sent to his desk, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The discussion of Senator Davis' resolution to investigate the changes in the books of the Treasury Department was resumed at an early hour, and occupied all the rest of the day, without being finished. Senator Boutwell continued his explanations of the discrepancies noted by Mr. Davis in the public debt statements, and made plain some of the crooked figures that were puzzling to those unacquainted with the manner of keeping the accounts of the Treasury Department. He said a full explanation could not be made without a thorough examination, and intimated that he should vote for the committee asked for. Indeed it seemed to be the general feeling on the Republican as well as the Democratic side that a committee should examine the subject; but there is a difference of opinion as to whether the Standing Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Sherman is Chairman, should be charged with this duty, or whether a special committee shall be created for the purpose. The Democrats urge a special committee, while Senator Edmunds and others want to send it to the Finance Committee. The debate throughout has been entirely free from charges of fraud or corruption, and has been carried on with perfect good feeling, Senator Davis taking occasion to-day in debate to say that his sole desire was for information, hoping that it might result in a more practical system of keeping Government accounts. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, made some very rash assertions about the statements of the public debt, but there was little notice taken of them, and to-morrow the whole question will probably be settled by reference to a special committee or the Finance Committee, and there is no question as to a full and satisfactory explanation of the seeming discrepancies.

The Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank made a statement to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution calling for information as to what they had done. The statement was full and complete, showing that they had received over two millions and a half of assets, upon which they had collected $861,000, leaving about one million nine hundred thousand to be collected. Accompanying the letter of the Commissioners was a statement showing all the transactions and giving the names of over two thousand debtors of the bank from whom nearly the whole of the uncollected balance is due. The Commissioners intimate very strongly that very little of this balance can be made available.

The Centennial Appropriation bill was taken up again to-day by the House in Committee of the Whole. Speeches were made in favor of the bill by Messrs. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania; Waddell, of North Carolina, and Hewitt and Chittenden, of New-York. Mr. Willis, of New-York, spoke against the bill. Mr. Waddell made allusion to the late acrimonious debate on amnesty, and said those members of the South who had served in the Confederate Army had maintained a determined silence while they were being unjustly misrepresented. He rejoiced at this opportunity of exhibiting to the country that the soldiers of the South do not entertain the feelings attributed to them, and that they sincerely desire a complete restoration of that fraternal feeling which should animate all sections. He appealed to Southern members to support this bill because it would show that they cannot be goaded to forget their duty to the Union, and because the Centennial celebration will bring peace and prosperity to the country. Mr. Waddell was several times applauded during the delivery of his remarks. Mr. Sheakley of Pennsylvania, who will oppose the bill, proposed to amend by requiring the Exhibition to be free to visitors on July 4 and on Thursday of each week. Mr. Willis opposed the bill, believing it to be unconstitutional to appropriate public funds for such purposes. Without arriving at a conclusion the committee rose. A number of gentlemen desire to speak upon the bill, and it is doubtful if it will be concluded to-morrow, although an effort will be made to reach a vote. Four members from Pennsylvania, Sheakley, Stenger, Cochrane, and Turney, will oppose the bill, and Stenger and Turney will speak against it. Hill, of Georgia, Reagan, of of Texas, and Ex-Speaker Blaine will speak in favor of the bill. It has been arranged that these three shall speak during the last hour of its consideration. The indications are that the bill will pass by a handsome majority.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day reported a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to be known as article 16, and providing that "no person who has been President of the United States shall ever again be eligible for said office." Mr. Frye gave notice that the minority would submit a report. The bill was made a special order for Tuesday next.

The House Elections Committee have determined to consider the contested election cases referred to them in the alphabetical order of States. The first cases to be considered are three from Alabama and two each from Georgia, Florida, and Illinois.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Steel, of Wyoming, providing for opening the Black Hills country to settlers, and abrogating all existing Indian treaties that now exclude settlers from the Hills.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

DIFFICULT ROLE OF THE LEADERS—SECTIONAL POPULARITY OUTWEIGHING NATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The leaders of the Democracy are greatly disturbed over Mr. Holman's action in the House yesterday upon the finances, and there is strong talk of holding a general caucus to decide upon some plan of action, and upon some leader or leaders to give it expression in the House. The strong Senators on the Democratic side are moving in this matter, and say that the party must soon decide on a policy upon which to go before the country, and that that policy must find careful expression and decision in the House at no distant day. They, however, admit that there is great danger of some men in the House who care more for their sectional popularity than they do for the success of the party nationally. It now seems clear that the crude elements which have gathered here as representatives of the Democracy are beyond control; nevertheless the strongest men among them will make a determined effort at leadership.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN IN PREPARATION FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE HOUSE—CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The correspondence between the United States and Spain, called for by the House, will be transmitted as soon as it can be prepared, which may possibly be to-morrow. The most important paper is understood to be a note from Secretary Fish to Mr. Cushing, sent early in the Fall, which has been referred to by the press as the demand of the United States. It is characterized by those who have knowledge of its contents as a paper of great interest and remarkable ability. Its publication will clear up all doubts as to the policy of this Government in relation to Cuba and Spain. The reply of Spain is quite long, and was not sufficiently explicit for a basis of immediate action by this Government, till supplemented by information upon some points which could only come from Spain. There is also, it is understood, a long note from the Spanish Minister to Mr. Fish, which presents, independently of the negotiation through Mr. Cushing, the views of Spain upon several points at issue, and a brief reply from Mr. Fish. The correspondence between the United States and other Governments than Spain touching Spanish affairs will not be made public, though its character has been generally known for nearly a month. The latest information concerning it verifies exactly the statements of THE TIMES of nearly three weeks ago.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company today forwarded to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution adopted by that body on the 5th inst., a report of their operations since the assets of said company were transferred to them. Their report shows that the balances still due on loans amount to $1,960,872 81, exclusive of the accrued interest on the unpaid loans and certain expenses connected with said loans, which, plus $157,744 73, being the balance to their credit in the United States Treasury, constituted the remaining undistributed assets of the company. Of the latter amount, however, $123,890 08 is necessary to cover the balance due on the first dividend. So far as the company's indebtedness has been ascertained, they say it would be useless to estimate the amount to be ultimately realized from the assets, considering the costs of suits brought to recover money loaned, the deterioration of property they have been compelled to buy, &c. The actual cash receipts on hand aggregate to $844,216 69. The liabilities of the company have increased, and are still increasing, additional errors, involving $1,638 09 against the company, having been discovered in the Lexington, Ky., branch since the 1st of January last. As far as ascertained, on Dec. 31, ult., the liabilities aggregated $3,004,375 62, against $2,879,031 78 as per previous report. Of the liabilities, $48,180 71 has been paid, leaving $2,956,694 91, upon which sum the Commissioners are paying a dividend of twenty per cent. In conclusion they earnestly request Congress to give them express authority to compromise debts due, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to buy in property exposed by them for sale at auction, to transfer the payment of dividends to the Treasury Department, to limit the time within which all claims against the company shall be presented, and to provide for the execution of their trust in case of the death or disability of any of the present Commissioners. They furthermore ask Congress to come to their relief by the purchase of the banking-houses of the company in Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., both of which buildings they say the Government actually needs, and to pay a reasonable monthly interest on their balances in the Treasury. The total amount of receipts up to Jan. 1, 1876, was $1,300,059 95, which, less the receipts previously reported, leaves the receipts since Nov. 30, 1874, $1,033,477 22. The total amount of expenditures from the latter date to Jan. 1, 1876, was $969,085 30, leaving a balance on hand of $64,391 99, to which should be added the balance on hand Nov. 30, 1874—$93,352 74—leaving the present balance, $157,744 73.

EUROPEAN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ONE OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Radcliffe Baldwin, of New-York, representing his own firm of Baldwin Brothers & Co., and those of Wells, Fargo & Co., L. M. Morris, L. Steglich, Charles Helmuth, C. B. Richards & Brothers, and Davis, Turner & Co., all New-York and European express companies, was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day. He advocated Fernando Wood's bill, introduced yesterday, which provides for the entry of single packages from a bill of lading. The Secretary of the Treasury decided recently that the act of 1799, as brought forward in the Revised Statutes, prohibits the entry of any part of a bill of lading, but all on a vessel to a single consignee must be entered at the same time. An express company importing 100 packages usually pays duty on about ten and consigns the others to the general order store. As soon as the Secretary's ruling was enforced it stopped the business of the express companies, and has caused an accumulation of several thousand packages in the general order store. The Secretary of the Treasury says he is powerless in the matter, and that no remedy lies short of Congress. The committee favors Mr. Wood's bill, but postponed the matter until to-morrow, in order to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury.

HARRISBURG'S GALA DAY.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S INAUGURATION—THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The inauguration ceremonies to-day met the expectations of the most sanguine. The procession occupied an hour in passing a given point, and was a grand success in numbers and brilliancy. The military display was particularly notable, and reflected great credit upon the citizen soldiery of the Commonwealth. The cities at the extreme eastern and western ends of the State were represented by their crack regiments, while the other portions had no cause to be ashamed of their contributions to the general demonstration. The city was full of strangers, and everything passed off without any scenes of disorder. The fire-works, which were very fine, were witnessed by thousands. The immense crowd has already begun to melt away.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session this forenoon, but did nothing worth mentioning. In the Senate a bill was introduced defining the rights of corporations organized in other States in this commonwealth. In the House a resolution was introduced, and laid over under the rules, fixing the time of the final adjournment of the Legislature on the thirtieth of March next.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GOV. BEDLE'S NOMINATIONS—THE CONTROL OF THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM—BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1876.

The sessions of both houses of the State Legislature to-day were very brief. The Senate was engaged less than an hour in public session, and was afterward in an executive session, which lasted about twenty minutes. The House held both a morning and an afternoon session, but neither lasted over three-quarters of an hour. Several bills were introduced. Senator Abbett introduced one abolishing the Jury Commissioners, under whose supervision grand and petty jurors are drawn in Hudson County. In all other parts of the State the selections are made by Sheriffs, so that the Hudson County Jury bill, as it now stands, is probably in conflict with the amendment to the Constitution providing against special legislation. Senator Magie introduced a bill requiring that all persons holding office under the State shall reside within the district from which they are appointed, and prohibiting them from "farming out" to other persons the work assigned to them. Senator Schultz introduced a bill setting off the township of Ocean, in Ocean County. An impression prevails that the duties of the Lunatic Asylum Committee are confined to the State Asylum in Trenton, and do not include the care and control of the mammoth institution at Morris Plains. Mr. Kirk, in the Senate to-day, asked for information upon this subject. During the course of the debate which ensued, Senator Abbett suggested that when the new building shall have been prepared for occupancy the State might sell the old one in Trenton. Senator Hill thought this would be impossible. The Trenton Asylum was, he said, also overcrowded, and when the Morris Plains Asylum shall be ready, 600 lunatics will be removed to that building. A resolution extending the control of the Lunatic Asylum Committee over the new building was passed.

The executive session of the Senate was for the purpose of considering the nominations submitted by the Governor. The gentlemen nominated are all to succeed themselves, and are as follows: For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge John Clements, of Camden; for Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges Van Syckle and Scudder; for Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Henry S. Little, and for Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey. The gentlemen are all Democrats. The Republicans feel somewhat aggrieved that the Governor should not, while renominating a batch of Democratic officials, have sent in as well the name of State Prison Keeper Wilson, a Republican, for another term. It was partly owing to this fact that the nominations, instead of being immediately confirmed, were referred for future action. It is also said that the confirmations will be deferred until the salaries shall have been fixed, the Legislature having no power to alter the pay of State officials during the term for which they may have been elected. The joint caucus to-day resolved to hold a joint meeting for the election of a State Treasurer and other State officers on Wednesday of next week. Ex-Senator Hopkins, of Gloucester, is the latest candidate for Treasurer.

In the House, Mr. Rabe introduced a bill depriving gas companies of the power to charge rent for gas-meters. A few other bills were introduced, but they were of no possible public interest.

BUNKER HILL SOUVENIRS.

PRESENTATION TO THE NORFOLK BLUES—THE BOSTON COMMITTEE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—The committee of ladies and gentlemen delegated by the ladies of Boston to present to the Southern military organizations who participated in the Bunker Hill Centennial Celebration, June 17, 1875, souvenirs of the event, presented last evening to the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, a white banner of peace and other mementoes. They were welcomed to the city by Hon. John B. Whitehead, the Mayor, who extended to them the freedom of the city, and said, we were indeed a united people, and henceforth would be friends, countrymen, and brothers. In presenting the banner, Dr. Robert White, Chairman of the committee, said that whatever difference may have arisen between the North and the South, they were now bound together again in unity and brotherly love, in new, firmer, and more enduring bonds than ever before. On receiving the banner, Capt. Hodges, of the Blues, said that, while the Blues were its custodians, Virginia and the whole South were its recipients, and he was anxious that it be known that "not only are the ladies of the South ready to meet the committee and those they represent half way, but their husbands, brothers, and all the men in the South are ready and anxious to clasp hands with the women and men of the North, and that, be the course of demagogues and malcontents of either section what it may, we understand each other and defy their efforts to sever us." The ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the city.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.—The Boston Presentation Committee, accompanied by a committee of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, arrived here at noon yesterday on the tug Snowdrop, which, together with the Naval Band, has been kindly placed at their disposal by Commodore Stevens. They were met and escorted to Gen. Barry's quarters where the band of the Artillery School was assembled, and where they were entertained. The party then visited the principal points of interest, inspecting the big guns, the library and museum, and the old quarters of Jeff. Davis, after which they repaired to the hop-room, where all the officers of the school not on duty were assembled. Dancing at once commenced, and an hour was thus pleasantly passed. At 3:30 the party accompanied by Gen. Barry and Rev. O. G. Herrick, Post Chaplain, re-embarked and returned to Norfolk.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—1 A. M.—Heavy rains have prevailed in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lake region, and light rains in the Middle and New-England States; the temperature has risen east of the Mississippi, except in the upper lake region, with increasing southerly winds and lower barometer; the barometer has risen west of the Mississippi and in the North-west and south-west, with northerly to westerly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather. The Mississippi River has risen twenty-seven inches at Cairo and ten inches at Keokuk, and fallen thirteen inches at Memphis. The Ohio has risen five feet at Cincinnati. The Cumberland has risen twelve feet at Nashville, and the Red River at Shreveport has risen eighteen inches.

PROBABILITIES.

Heavy gales will prevail off the Middle Atlantic and New-England coast during the day.

For New-England, brisk southerly to westerly winds and light rain, followed by clearing weather, lower temperature, and rising barometer during the night.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather in the southern portions and light rain in northern New-York, brisk south-west to north-west winds, followed during the night by clearing weather and lower temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at all points on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Sypher, Republican, offered a resolution declaring vacant the seat of any Senator who absents himself ten days without the permission of the Senate. This resolution is intended to vacate the seat of Senator James B. Eustis, elected to the United States Senate, now on his way to Washington. The resolution lies over under the rules and will be passed to-morrow. A bill was introduced in the Senate amending the charter of the City of New-Orleans by abolishing the present form of government and reviving the old system of two Boards of Aldermen as suggested by the Property-holders' Union.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS—A PROJECTED POLITICAL BANQUET PROHIBITED.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Sufficient returns have been received to show the result of the elections for Senatorial delegates in fifty departments. Of these the Conservatives have carried thirty-six, the Opposition four, and ten are doubtful. The Conservative majority in the Vosges is 73; in the Gironde, 50, and in Puy-de-Dôme and Charente, respectively, the Conservatives have a two-thirds majority. The Departments of Gers, Deux-Sevres, Haute-Saône, Vaucleuse, and Ardèche have also elected Conservative majorities. The *Moniteur* states that pronounced Bonapartists only preponderate among the delegates elected in Corsica, Gers, Charente, Dordogne, Basses Pyrenées and Pas-de-Calais. The Conservative majority comprises generally those who wish for a practical application of the new Constitution. The Bonapartist journals, however, claim numerous successes.

The Duke Decazes will contest the election for Deputy in the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris. He has issued an address indorsing President MacMahon's manifesto. He says he desires only such modifications of the Constitution as a sincere and patient trial may show to be necessary, and declares: "We shall pursue the work to which we are devoted, namely, the maintenance of the peace of France, daily encouraged by the sentiments of the rest of Europe."

Some crowds assembled in the streets of Marseilles last night, but dispersed at the summons of the Police. The troops were confined to their barracks.

Later returns show that the Conservatives have elected majorities of Senatorial delegates in the following departments: Loire, Maine et Loire, Loire Inférieure, Indre, and Gironde.

Gen. Lewal, acting commander at Marseilles, has, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the state of siege, prohibited the projected political banquet to M. Léon Gambetta. M. Gambetta had an interview with Gen. Lewal to-day. The latter stated that he had acted on the orders of his commanding officer, Gen. Espivent, who is in Paris. The prohibition of the banquet was solely to prevent any disturbance of public tranquillity.

M. Gambetta afterward left for Aix. The authorities there have received orders to prevent the meeting at which he intended to speak.

The returns received from forty departments show that the Conservatives have carried thirty, the Republicans four, and six are doubtful.

PARIS, Jan. 18—Midnight.—Returns have been received from sixty departments. The Conservatives have carried fifty, the Opposition two, and eight are doubtful.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that in most of the departments the Bonapartists refuse alliances with other parties, and stand alone. The reports of the results of the elections for Senatorial delegates are conflicting.

TURKEY.

DETAILS OF THE INSURRECTION IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES — ENGLAND'S INDORSEMENT OF COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from Vienna, giving the following details of the insurrection in the Turkish Provinces: Partly from a sincere wish to end the insurrection, and partly from anxiety to escape intervention, the Sublime Porte is making great efforts to achieve pacification unaided. The new Turkish commander, Mukhtar Pasha, and the new Governor, Ali Pasha, are to co-operate to that end; the former by military dispositions, and the latter by political and diplomatic activity. The severe checks the insurgents have recently suffered, and the large reinforcements the Turks have lately received, render offensive operations by the insurgents very improbable. Mukhtar Pasha seems likewise to have instructions not to operate against the insurgents, but to begin by the occupation of the important positions and the debouches of the Montegnegrin frontier. Thereby a sort of cordon will be drawn to prevent the Montenegrins from assisting the insurgents, and the Turkish arms turned against those attempting to pass the frontier. So far as munitions of war and provisions are concerned, such a disposition might answer, but it would be ineffective against the passage of armed mountaineers. The sort of truce thus established with the insurgents will be utilized by the Governor's summoning an assembly of notables at Mostar to draft a report of the grievances of the country, to be sent direct to the Sultan. The Sultan will then consider all the just complaints and make special concessions to Herzegovina. While Herzegovina is within the Vilayet of Bosnia no concessions will be possible without extending them to Bosnia also, which is scarcely practicable on account of the much larger population of Mussulmans in Bosnia, who are already so excited and so fanatical that there is great danger of an outbreak leading to serious excesses. In order to solve this difficulty Herzegovina will be created an independent Vilayet. The circumstances of the two provinces are very different, the proportion of Mohammedans to Christians in Bosnia being as four to six, and in Hezegovina about as one to two. None of the powers will grudge Turkey the merit of pacifying the insurgents unaided. On the contrary, all of them will be relieved from much inconvenience and anxiety; only after the previous fruitless efforts it is doubtful whether this eleventh hour one is likely to be much more successful.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Times* states that the Cabinet yesterday resolved to give a general support to Count Andrassy's note. At the same time many questions may arise after the note shall be presented to the Porte. Those points naturally await further consideration. Other journals make the same announcement. The *Times*, in an editorial on the decision of the Government, says: "Less than this would have been unworthy of a great country which holds the casting vote in deliberations of critical importance to the whole of Europe. The English Ministers were in a position leaving them little choice. It is highly probable the Turks would refuse to be bound by the note if England rejected it. Austria and Russia could not afford to sustain defeat. They would have insisted on their proposals. If Turkey resisted, armed intervention would have been only the first and least of the consequences. However reluctant the Cabinet might be to sanction the most peaceful intervention, it would have been foolhardy if it encouraged the Porte to defy two powerful States. The means of applying the propositions of the note are far more serious than the presentation. The application of the reforms might lead to dangerous disputes and armed intervention. If is clear Austria is prepared to use stronger weapons than words, if necessary. England has not the same reasons as Austria for undertaking the pacification of Herzegovina; she cannot be expected to run the same risks. They might differ, also, both with regard to means and ends. Therefore it was a matter of course that the British Cabinet should hold itself free to differ on anything Austria may propose after the presentation of the note.

SPAIN.

SENOR CASTELAR AND THE RADICALS OF CARTAGENA—THE ELECTION AGITATION INCREASING.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—Advices from Cartagena announce that the Intransigentes refuse to vote for Señor Castelar, who is a candidate for the Cortes.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says the Romanist electoral agitation is increasing, but the ministerial candidates are certain of a majority. The Archbishops and Bishops have signed a petition to the King in favor of religious unity. Pastorals have been issued by the Bishops of Catalonia, Saragossa, and Burgos, advising the people to vote only for candidates who support religious unity. These acts of the clergy have created a marked sensation.

GERMANY.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER DEUTSCHLAND —A ROYAL PRESENT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says the Government will present a report to the Reichstag in regard to the loss of the steamer Deutschland.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Empress Augusta, of Germany, has sent Mrs. Dorrien Smith a gold and jeweled bracelet, and two ladies of Penzance bracelets, in recognition of their kindness to the passengers and crew of the German steam-ship Schiller, which was wrecked at the Scilly Islands last year.

THE AUTHOR OF THE BREMERHAVEN DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says the Police have discovered that Thomas, the author of the Bremerhaven crime, was charged, in 1866, with scuttling a ship on board of which he had goods insured in England for £24,000. He was arrested, but subsequently effected his release.

The *Post's* Berlin special reports that the Archbishop of Cologne has taken refuge in Holland, where he lately met the Bishop of Paderborn.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRITISH CABINET MEETING—THE LABOR QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. All the Ministers were present, as it was understood that the Austrian note on Turkey was to be considered. The Cabinet will meet again to-day.

A thousand more colliers have struck in North Wales, owing to the reduction of wages by the employers.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN BRIG—THE STEAMER SALIER SAFE.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 18.—Advices have been received here announcing the total loss of the American brig Clara Louisa, Capt. Henrahsn, from Messina Jan. 5, for New York, at Formentera, Balearic Islands. The crew were saved.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Salier, Capt. Francke, which went ashore yesterday at the Brambles, near the Isle of Wight, was floated at 4 o'clock this morning, and proceeded on her voyage apparently uninjured.

MALACCA.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INHABITANTS SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The commander of the China station telegraphs to the Admiralty from Singapore Jan. 18 that the operations against the Malays at Perak have been altogether successful. The naval brigade will be re-embarked, as its services are no longer needed.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

ELECTION OF JAMES B. BECK IN KENTUCKY —GOV. KIRKWOOD ELECTED IN IOWA.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—In the Kentucky Legislature to-day the eleventh joint ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Beck, 106; Wadsworth, Republican, 15; William Preston, 4; Proctor Knott, 1. Mr. Beck was duly declared elected United States Senator from the 4th of March, and the joint session dissolved. Mr. Williams' name was withdrawn before the ballot.

[Hon. James B. Beck, whose election to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Hon. John W. Stevenson, whose term expires March 3, 1877, is announced, was born Feb. 13, 1822, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland. Having received a thorough education in his native country he, with his parents, immigrated to Kentucky, where he entered the law school at Lexington. In 1846 he graduated with honors, and at once entered into the practice of law in Lexington, where he has ever since resided. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected to the three subsequent Congresses. During the debates on the money question, Mr. Beck's voice was always heard in opposition to a return to specie payments, and in favor of an increase of the currency. Last year he took an active part in the Ohio campaign, stumping the State in behalf of Gov. Allen. A prominent characteristic of the man is his fondness for figures, his statistical information being quite extensive.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 18.—Gov. S. J. Kirkwood received 108 votes for United States Senator, and Shephard Leffler 37, in the Iowa Legislature to-day.

JACKSON, Jan. 18.—The vote for United States Senator stood in the Senate 23 for Lamar and 1 for Martin. In the House the vote was 80 for Lamar, the Republicans voting blank. It is said the Republicans in private caucus decided no to participate in the election for Senator, on the ground that the late State election was carried by fraud and violence.

AMERICANS IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN ANSWER TO A HOUSE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Secretary of War to-day reported to a resolution of the House, inclosing a statement made by the Adjutant General, showing the names of such officers of the United States Army as have stated their intention of entering foreign military service. The department has no information touching such cases beyond what the officers themselves have furnished, and it cannot, therefore, be officially stated whether or not they did actually serve under the appointments named, nor what pay they received, nor their length of service under such appointments, if received. The names of the officers are as follows: Second Lieut. Eugene O. Fechet, who stated that he had been tendered the position of Chief Signal Officer in the service of the Khédive of Egypt and it appears from his reports, that he left that service in the Summer of 1874. He resigned from the United States Army March 15, 1875. First Lieut. Robert M. Rogers stated he had received the appointment of Colonel of Engineers in the Egyptian Army, and subsequently reported that he resigned that position early in 1875. He returned to the United States in March, 1875. Capt. Loehe left the United States in July, 1875, when he resigned, to take effect Dec. 31, 1875, stating he had been offered the position of Major in the Egyptian Army. His resignation was accepted as tendered. Capt. and Assistant Surgeon William J. Wilson stated that he had been tendered the appointment of surgeon in the Egyptian service with the rank of Major. He last reported Nov. 4, 1875, from Ireland, en route to Egypt. Leave was refused him when applying for the purpose of entering the Army of Egypt, and was subsequently granted on the ordinary application for leave of absence. The above named officers were on leave of absence when they went to Egypt.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF AN EX-REVENUE AGENT IN ST. LOUIS—THE INDIANA CONSPIRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The trial of Arthur Guenther, ex-Revenue Agent, took place to-day in the United States District Court, before Judge Treat. The first count charged him with receiving a bribe of $1,000 from the rectifying house of Bernecker & Engelke, and the second with extorting $500 from F. W. Schroeder, a tobacco manufacturer. The first count was dismissed by the court for the reason that the indictment charged that the defendant was Revenue Agent at the time the offense was committed, while in fact he was a Government Detective, and had no connection with the Revenue Department. The specific charge upon which he was tried, and a verdict of guilty found, was for receiving from Frasier H. Schroeder, a St. Louis tobacco manufacturer, the sum of $1,000 to compromise a prosecution then pending against Schroeder, who was indicted for having in his possession unstamped tobacco. Schroeder testified that he paid the money to Guenther, who said it was to go to District Attorney Patrick and his assistant, W. Bliss. The case was not dismissed as promised, but Guenther came back and demanded more money, suggesting to Schroeder that he could raise the additional amount required by neglecting to enter upon his books the true amount of tobacco he was manufacturing. Schroeder refused to pay any more money. Guenther made no defense, and the jury, after being out a half hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second. Gov. Fletcher, attorney for defendant, filed a motion for a new trial, pending which Guenther remains on bail in the sum of $5,000. Another indictment against Guenther for conspiracy to defraud the Treasury was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

There has been a thorough revival of interest in the Whisky Ring cases in this city. The case of William McKee is set for Thursday, and both the Government and defendant announce their readiness for trial. McKee's attorneys announce that they will file a motion to quash the indictments against him, for some informality which they claim to have discovered. The case of ex-Collector Maguire is set down for the 25th. A report is in circulation that he has decided to plead guilty, and for that reason has dismissed the attorneys previously engaged by him. Such a plea from Maguire will not be surprising, as the Government has a very strong case against him, and if he comes to trial acquittal seems impossible. Everest, the ex-Gauger, who recently returned from Europe, and who has been wanted by the Government for a long time, is looked upon as a very valuable witness against the indicted officials, and his testimony is expected to be startling.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The case of Hiram Brownlee, which was postponed on Friday evening, was resumed to-day in the United States Court, Judge Graham presiding. On the opening of the court the witnesses who will be called on to give evidence in the case were sworn, after which they were separated at the request of counsel. Gen. Harrison made a statement of the case for the defendant. Walter C. Baker, the first witness for the Government, testified to being connected with the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, and produced certain reports from the files in that department, which will be put in evidence later in the trial. Henry H. Quinn, clerk of the St. George Hotel, Evansville, and H. H. Sanderson, clerk of the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, testified to the defendant being at the former hotel Dec. 3, 1874, and at the latter Feb. 8, 1875, where he remained until some time in March; also that John W. Bingham was at the hotel Feb. 14. Henry Veatch testified that Brownlee never visited distilleries except in company with his father.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

TESTIMONY BEARING ON THE SANITY OF THE PRISONER.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 18.—The Landis case was continued this forenoon in the Cumberland County Court. Mr. A. G. Cattell, of Merchantville, N. J., but doing busines in Philadelphia, testified that Landis called at his place of business and purchased some grain, and while there acted wildly and incoherently, in consequence of which the witness became unnerved. Mr. Louis C. Madeira, of Philadelphia, testified that in the year 1874 he met Landis in Liverpool, England, that he looked shabby, and would not recognize the witness, although they were on friendly terms. At the interview Landis' eyes glared at him. Dr. Coleman F. Leaming, of Cape May related that he had observed a strange gleam in the prisoner's eyes, a peculiar expression, and other symptoms of derangement, which witness termed a "crack in the upper story." Mr. Joan L. Burk, the prisoner's private secretary, related dozens of instances of the prisoner's wildness, vagueness, hallucinations, &c. He was on the stand when the court took a recess.

Immediately upon the meeting of the court this afternoon, Mr. Burk was recalled by the defense. He testified that Landis' domestic affairs preyed on his mind so keenly that they, in connection with other matters, unfitted him for business; that Landis believed that he would be assassinated, and went armed in consequence. On one occasion, in New-York, while carrying two loaded revolvers, his appearance and conduct impelled the witness to remove the weapons from his pockets, and conceal them from him, for fear he would do himself bodily injury. On another occasion Landis pointed out an intimate friend in Vineland who, he believed, was eyeing him for the purpose of murdering him. The text of the long evidence brought out by this witness was, in brief, that from the time Landis returned from Europe up to the day of the shooting he appeared like a demented man, both as regarded his personal appearance and deportment.

Mr. Vansits cross-examined the witness for about two hours and up to the adjournment, and will continue to-morrow. It looks now as if the trial would last ten days or longer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred Monday evening in St. Louis, and, as was thought, was extinguished with little loss, but early this morning flames burst out again, and shortly afterward the walls fell in, burying a stock of wine owned by J. B. Gaff & Co. valued at $15,000; insured for $7,000. Heintz & Noble, pickle manufacturers, lost about two thousand dollars; insured for $5,000. There were other minor losses, making a total of $30,000. The insurances were all in Western offices.

A dispatch from North Hoosick, N. Y., says R. Carpenter & Co.'s woolen mill and store were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $175,000; insured for $100,000. The Troy and Boston Railroad bridge across the Walloonsauk River, near the mill, was also burned. The loss on the bridge over the insurance amounts to $9,000.

A fire at Bunker Hill, Ill., Monday, destroyed the flouring mill of John Gaunts, and his wife's millinery store. The loss is $30,000; uninsured.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A meeting of the National Democratic Committee will be held at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Tuesday, Feb. 22 next, at 12 o'clock, at which meeting a call will be issued for holding a National Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

FRENCH POLITICS.

MANIFESTO OF THE MODERATE LEFT

M. JULES SIMON'S WORK—A STATESMAN-LIKE ACHIEVEMENT—CANROBERT'S CANDIDACY — ELECTORAL MANŒUVRING—THE DE BEAUFFREMONT CASE—THE CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO THE FATHER—ANOTHER APPEAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

The political event of the day is the manifesto of the moderate Left written by Jules Simon, and the document furnishes another proof of the abilities of this remarkably clever man. He is the only member of the 4th September band for whom I have ever felt much esteem, and, while recognizing the incontestable talents of M. Gambetta, I have not been able to regard him as a statesman, or one to whom great public responsibilities could be prudently confided. M. Simon, on the contrary, is a man of moderate views, of clear head, sound judgment, and *savoir faire*. Naturally his adversaries denounce many things in this manifesto, which is, of course, written with a view to his own party, but so much impressed are all with the force of this document that even hostile journals find a place for it in their columns. Upon a number of points and in many of his conclusions I am unable to agree with M. Simon, but nevertheless I can pay a tribute to his work as a literary and political exception in these times. It would be a mistake to suppose, since nearly all the journals published M. Simon's document, that it made no difference in which journal it was read, for partisanship is so strong here that editors do not hesitate to alter texts to suit their own ideas. In one place

the Princess in France was sequestrated at the demand of Prince de Beauffremont.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Naturally an appeal was made to the higher court, but in another form. The tribunal was asked to cancel the judgment of the first court, not only because its decision was contrary to equity and the tenor of the code, but for several vices of form that were specified. Both parties appeared by attorney, and advocates pleaded pro and con for an entire day. The court reserved its judgment for eight days. Yesterday the case was decided, and the Palais de Justice was in a state of great excitement. The higher court reversed the judgment of the first tribunal; decided that Mme. de Bibesco had put in her opposition in time; that she had a clear right to appear by attorney, and announced that, the sequestration of the property of the Princess being embraced in this judgment, its reversal removed that sequestration and gave the Princess full possession of her rights to that property. This leaves the case exactly where it was at first, and the Prince has to begin *de novo* in another court, if he has the heart to do so. The excitement at the palace was caused by the fact that the President of the first tribunal, Judge Aubepin, who had shown himself so severe toward the Princess, was the Advocate General who had pleaded against her during her seven years' struggle. The lawyers express indignation that he should have sat upon the bench.

AN ESSAY ON CURRY.

From the World.

A correspondent of the *Sun*, who signs himself a "Carib," and who pretends to be a cook, maintains in that journal the monstrous thesis that Chablis ought to be, and that champagne ought not to be, served with curry. This is precisely what might be expected from a Carib; and not only from a Carib, but from a cannibal. A civilized Carib from St. Vincent's would as soon think of recommending a man and a brother to drink citrate of magnesia with his pepper-pot as of administering Chablis with curry. The *Sun* has been spotted and betrayed by a man-eating Carib from the forests of Guiana, who never cooked anything in his life except, perhaps, a shoulder of squaw or a saddle of piccaninny. Besides which, in what part of Christendom has it ever been seen that the cook should usurp the province of the butler, and order the precession of the wines at a banquet?

There is an eternal fitness of things to be observed in the mating of beverages with viands by all persons capable of reason, and no others are capable of dining. Cannibals and Caribs do not dine; they yaffle, gobble, and gulp their food or their drink, with less of natural piety by far than Tennyson's noble chanticleer who

"Sipt wine from silver, praising God,
And raked in golden barley."

However, there is no reason why we should to this man benighted, Carib and cannibal though he be,

"The lamp of life deny."

To serve a wine like Chablis with what this Carib calls "a dish of curry" would be in gastronomy an offense like the wearing, for example, of Luxembourg roses with a robe of Jonquil-colored satin in a feminine toilet. The flavor of Chablis—provided always it be Chablis and not some wretched little fifth-rate Vin de Graves, sold under that name by scamps at Bordeaux to simpletons in America—is a delicate, airy flavor which needs to be relieved, as the painters would say, against a neutral or at least a subdued tone in the viands with which it is taken. Hence the natural concomitancy of Chablis, for example with the oyster. It is possibly true, as Shakespeare affirms, that "an oyster may be crossed in love;" but for all that the oyster is not a passionate, high-toned, fire-eating creature, and therefore it is that the oyster sets himself to Chablis, and Chablis to the oyster, (we really must beg pardon of our readers for quoting Tennyson again:)

"Like perfect music unto noble words."

All the muses are sisters, and Coquina, the muse of the cuisine, though the tenth and the youngest of them all, is of one nature with her elders. To drink a wine like Chablis, with a preparation like curry is to outrage her sensibilities precisely as the sensibilities of Euterpe would be outraged by an attempt to sing one of Jasmin's Provencal songs to the accompaniment of a tam-tam and a pair of cymbals. The Carib of the *Sun* too obviously imagines curry to be a West Indian contribution to the resources of gastronomy. "A dish of curry," he says, "in London, is a very different thing from a dish of curry in Cuba, having nothing in common but the color and savor of curry powder!" We speak that we do know and testify to that we have suffered, when we say that a "dish of curry in Cuba" is usually but two or three degrees less detestable than a "dish of curry" in Chicago. But why talk of a "dish of curry!" One might as well talk of "a dish of chutney" or "a dish of Worcestershire sauce!" Abominable Carib! Is it not enough to have polluted your soul and destroyed your palate (if indeed you ever had one) by gormandising on under-done savages of your own species between the tropics, without coming hither to poison the springing civilization of this great Republic with your detestable heresies?

But let us control our just indignation for the benefit of our readers. The *Sun* and its Carib are past redemption, we fear. Curry is an East Indian "dish;" first, last, and always an East Indian dish. It is essentially and substantially neither more nor less than a culinary preparation of the root known as *Curcuma* or *Terra-Merita*, which in English we call Turmeric, and which in some parts of the East Indies is called Manjella Kua, and in other parts Kaha—whence we derive our modern English word "curry," through the Indian form kahari. The French preserve the original word more accurately in their equivalent for it—"kari." The root grows copious throughout the East Indies. It was at first called *Crocus Indicus* in Europe, because it tinged other substances with a saffron color, which fact also induced the Arabs to call it curcuma. The Portuguese of Goa and the Dutch of Amboyna first made it known in Europe as a medicinal root. The Hindoos to this day levigate it on marble slabs with coco and other vegetable oils for external use, and the Chinese make a snuff of it as they do of hellebore. These wily Mongols also preserve it with sugar and exhibit it in the jaundice perhaps on some vague superficial theory of *similia similibus curantur*. It came upon Christian tables first in Holland about two centuries ago, and the Dutch of that day, who had gleams and premonitions of the as yet unborn science of gastronomy, served it, as Lieuwenhoeck tells us, with "Canary wine and with the wines of the Electorate of Treves." These latter wines are represented now by our Scharzhofbergers and other sparkling Moselle wines, wines full of sugar, like champagne, and containing certain tartareous nitrous qualities then enormously prized. The only part of the world in which curry is to-day to be tasted in perfection is Hindostan. The powder is there freshly prepared every day, and the favorite custom of the English who use it is to drink Bass' pale ale with it. In our climate either sherry or champagne is preferable. But bitter beer is a safer and wiser accompaniment, even of such curry as we can get in the Western world, than Chablis—save the mark! In London at the Oriental Club, or on the best steamers of the famous Peninsular and Oriental Line, the finest curried dishes out of India are to be enjoyed. In our hemisphere the best we can usually expect is a preparation made up on the prescriptions of cooks like Francatelli and Soyer, or on the curious recipe given in the American Cyclopedia, in which coriander, cummin, Cayenne pepper, fenugreek, and cardamom seeds figure as prominently as the curry proper.

But this need not distress us. For, though curry is a good thing in its place and time, and when properly administered and accompanied, it has hardly won its way, and it hardly deserves to win its way, into the higher domain of the gastronomic art. It still rather deserves the epithet of "barbaric" than that of "marvelous," which has just been used by Dean Stanley in a striking discourse as a more proper and becoming adjective wherewith to decorate the name of England's far and mysterious empire in the East.

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Following is the substance of the reports for 1875 of the Trustees and John S. Giles, Treasurer, of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund:

The applications for relief from old and disabled firemen and of widows and orphans of deceased members to be placed on the pension list, are on the increase, and there are now 559 widows on the list. A legacy of $5,000 left to the fund in 1874 has not yet been received, but payment is soon expected. The late William B. Astor left $10,000 to the fund. From the receipts of the tax on foreign fire insurance companies the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Fund have paid during the year $15,281 24 to the Fund for Disabled Firemen of the present Fire Department. It is suggested that this latter fund is now so large that its claim on the receipts from the foreign insurance companies might be relinquished, leaving the whole receipts in the Exempt Firemen's Fund. The total receipts for the year have been $68,544 64, and disbursements $55,953 09, including the amount paid to the present Fire Department. The amount distributed for relief was $40,671 85, and there is a balance remaining for the year of $12,591 55, of which $8,000 belongs to the permanent fund, which amounts to $110,000. In addition to this the fund has an available loan of $10,000, and bank deposits and Government bonds of an amount making its total assets $147,151 86.

SPENDING PUBLIC MONEY.

The Board of Apportionment held a brief session yesterday, with Mayor Wickham in the chair. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $500,000 to pay contractors for various works. Among the claims are those of Jones & McQuade, amounting to $122,187 16 for draining the Harlem Flats from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Sixth streets. Resolutions were also adopted directing the Controller to issue Museum of Art and Natural History stock to the amount of $30,000 for the Department of Parks, and judgment bonds to the amount of $10,000. The board then adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 18.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th ult.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented the credentials of James B. Eustis, claiming a seat in the Senate as Senator from the State of Louisiana, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. The document consisted of long extracts from the proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, before the reading was finished, inquired who certified to these papers.

Mr. THURMAN replied the papers were voluminous and it was not necessary to read them. They were certified to by the Speaker and Clerk of the Louisiana House of Representatives, and the Senator who presided at the joint meeting.

Mr. CONKLING said the act of Congress stated that the credentials of one claiming a seat in this body must be certified by the Governor of the State. He argued that the papers just presented in the Senate did not present a prima facie case, and not being credentials authorized by the statute, he submitted that they ought not to be read as such in the Senate.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he was not in the Senate when the papers purporting to be the credentials of Mr. Eustis were read. He asked that the matter be laid over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. THURMAN said that these papers showed the title of Mr. Eustis to the seat. He did not ask to have him sworn on them, but only asked to have his case referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING argued that the papers presented were irregular and were papers upon which the Senate could not act as constituting a prima facie case.

Mr. THURMAN denied that the papers were irregular, unless it was the absence of the Governor's certificate, and that he submitted was not an irregularity. The act of Congress had been strictly complied with in the election of Mr. Eustis. The papers showed that a majority of the aggregate number of members of the two houses was present, and also that a majority of those members voted. The whole question before the Senate would turn on the fact as to whether or not a vacancy existed in the Louisiana Senatorship. If the Senate should declare that Mr. Pinchback was entitled to the seat, there would be an end to these papers: but, on the other hand, if the Senate should decide that Mr. Pinchback was not entitled to the seat the claim of Mr. Eustis must be considered.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the papers be printed in the *Record* as if they had been read in the Senate, and the matter be laid over until to-morrow, so that the Senate could go on with the morning business now.

The suggestion was agreed, to and it was ordered that they be printed in the *Record* and laid over until to-morrow.

TUNIS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, called up the Senate bill authorizing G. Harry Heap, Consul of the United States at Tunis, to accept of the trust of Commissioner of the Bey of Tunis to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of mail service, and to what extent, and if it is expedient to restore the same. Agreed to.

THE SPENCER CASE.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, said he found on his desk this morning, pamphlets in the Spencer case. He felt some delicacy in presenting them to the Senate, as they were made up of newspaper testimony at the best. He asked, however, that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which committee had charge of the case of Mr. Spencer.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any correspondence had under his authority with other Governments in regard to the Centennial Exhibition. Agreed to.

WITNESSES IN MILITARY COURTS.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, called up the Senate bill to secure the attendance and payment of witnesses before military courts, and submitted an amendment giving to every court-martial the same power to punish a witness for refusing to testify as that now held by Circuit Courts of the United States, providing that the action of such court-martial shall be subject to revision on writ of habeas corpus by any Circuit or District Court of the United States.

Mr. WHITE, of Maryland, said the amendment should go to some committee for examination. Under the present law, courts-martial had power to commit a witness who was in the service for a time not exceeding two months.

Mr. CRAGIN said his amendment applied to civilians only.

Mr. WHYTE said he would not give a court-martial more power over a civilian than it had over one in the military or naval service, and he moved to amend the amendment so that no imprisonment imposed on such civilian for contempt shall continue for more than two months. After some discussion he modified the amendment so as to provide that such imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than that imposed on a soldier or sailor for a similar offense.

The amendment of Mr. Cragin as amended by Mr. Whyte was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, presented the petition of W. E. Wysham, of Baltimore County, Md., for removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, presented the petitions of D. B. Conrad and Samuel Cooper, of Virginia, for removal of their political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented the memorial of the creditors of the Columbian Insurance Company, of New-York, praying the repeal of the clause which excludes insurance companies from a share of the Geneva award. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. In presenting the memorial, Mr. CONKLING said it was signed by a large number of citizens of New-York and Massachusetts who were stockholders in that company during the late war. Extensive risks were taken and large payments were made on account of vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah, Alabama, and other cruisers. Over six hundred thousand dollars were paid in consequence of such losses, and in consequence thereof the company failed.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, on Wednesday, to appoint a special committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said when he addressed the Senate on Thursday last he stated the general principles by which he supposed a full explanation to the argument of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] could be given. He [Mr. Boutwell] had no disposition to oppose the examination called for by the resolution. He was in favor of such examination by either a special committee or one of the standing committees of the Senate. There was not the least foundation for the suggestion that the books of the department had been changed, and if the honorable Senator had taken the pains to examine the process of keeping accounts in the department he would have seen that it would have been so difficult to change the records after they had been made that it might be said to be an impossibility. He [Mr. Boutwell] found that the details in figures were so voluminous that it would not be expedient to publish them to the extent required, and they would furnish upon the whole very little of the information required. He would therefore confine himself to general statements and leave the committee to explore the details. The first definite statement made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] was relative to the amount of expenditures. The entire amount of differences which the gentleman stated showed an increase in the expenditures from 1861 to 1866 of $3,271,970 43, and may be summarized thus: In the finance report for 1869, page 321, is included outstanding warrants to the amount of $4,018,091 91, which do not appear in the report for 1870. In the report for 1870, page 275, is included trust funds to the amount of $7,290,062 54, which do not appear in the report for 1869. The difference between the two, $3,271,970 43, is the exact difference claimed to be an increase of expenditures as shown by the statement. This, it will be perceived, is merely a difference in manner of preparing the statements.

Mr. Boutwell quoted from the speech of Mr. Davis, and said in the finance report of 1869 there was included an item for the purchase of gold coin authorized by the first section of the act of March 7, 1862, amounting to $5,072,900 11. Under the same head there was also a payment of $735,416 93 of outstanding warrants which belong to the previous years, these two items amounting to $5,808,304 04. In the report for 1870 the items of trust funds, namely, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Navy pension fund, amounting to $7,242,242, are included under the head of net ordinary expenditures, and the difference between these two amounts represents the discrepancies referred to. He then explained at length the payments on account of pensions, and said the increase shown in the report of 1874, as compared with that of 1870, was caused by the payment of warrants in 1874 which had been issued in prior years. In another instance an error was made by a compositor. In printing the report for 1868 the Indian expenses and those on account of pensions were in parallel columns, and the compositor put the figures which should have been under the head of pensions under the other column, and those for Indians under the head of pensioners. Next year the error was corrected. In regard to the internal revenue discrepancies in 1863, he said in that year the internal revenue was paid into the Treasury, and appears in the receipts and expenditures. A clerk in tabulating the statement inadvertently added the receipts from internal revenue to the public debt. This mistake was afterward discovered and corrected. Mr. Boutwell then spoke of the manner in which the accounts were kept by the Register of the Treasury, and read from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the following note in regard to the public debt: "It will be seen that the increase of the principal of the public debt, as shown by this statement, appears to be $17,907,475 23. Congress, by the act of June 8, 1872, (17 Statutes, 336,) provided that national banking associations might deposit United States legal-tender notes in the Treasury of the United States, and receive therefor certificates of deposit, bearing no interest; and that the notes so deposited should be set apart and held as a special deposit for the redemption of said certificates. The certificates outstanding on the 1st of July, and included in the outstanding principal of the debt, amounted to $58,760,000, and the notes held as a special deposit for their redemption were included in the cash balance in the Treasury on that day. It will be seen, therefore, that while these certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, they do not in reality form any portion of it, in the usual sense of the word, for the reason that no revenue is required to be provided for their payment, the notes which they represent always being in the Treasury as a special deposit for their redemption, and those notes being included in the outstanding legal-tender notes. Omitting these certificates of deposit as offset by the notes held on deposit for their redemption the actual reduction of the principal of the debt was $41,552,524 77."

Resuming his argument Mr. BOUTWELL said: For two years, and perhaps three, the Register reported the debt of the United States according to the statements made by the Secretary. The later statements were issued monthly, and always deducted the cash on hand. The Register of the Treasury should have kept his own books, and not adopted the report of the Secretary. In the report for 1871 the statement of the public debt represented the principal of the debt as made up from receipts and expenditures. That for the year 1870 was made up from entirely different data, principally from the loan accounts; other items are included, however, as will be made apparent from the following analysis. The statement in the report of 1870 of the amount for that year appears as given $2,386,358,599 74. The data from which this is made up are as follows: Principal of the debt, $2,601,675,127 83, to which is added accrued interest, $50,607,556 52, making total debt, principal and interest, $2,652,282,684 35; from this amount there was deducted the following: coin in the Treasury, $112,776,048 88; currency in the Treasury, $28,945,067 19; sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, with accrued interest thereon, and other United States coin interest bonds purchased, with accrued interest thereon, $124,202,968 54; total, $265,924,084 61; leaving the amount of the debt as above stated, less cash in Treasury and bonds with interest there on, $2,386,358,599 74. The amount of the debt in the report of 1871, for the fiscal year 1870, was $2,480,672,427 81, which represents the principal of the debt after deducting the principal of the bonds purchased on the sinking fund account and excluding the item of accrued interest, as above stated, and also of the entire amount of cash in the Treasury. The statement for the fiscal year 1869 was prepared in precisely the same manner as were those detailed above. The amount stated as debt in the report for 1870 for that year is $2,489,002,480 58. This statement was made upon the basis of the monthly debt statement issued July, 1869, in which the principal outstanding, including the sinking fund, is given as $2,597,722,983 37, to which add accrued interest, $47,447,310 79, making the total debt, principal and interest, $2,645,170,294 16; deduct amount in the Treasury, coin, currency, and the sinking fund, $156,167,813 58, leaves the amount of debt as stated above, less cash in the Treasury and the sinking fund, $2,489,002,480 58. The amount of the debt in the report of 1871 for the fiscal year 1870 is $2,588,452,213 94, which represents the principal of the debt after deducting the principal of the sinking fund, $8,691,000, and a further sum of $580,769 43, representing a number of items of accrued interest and premiums on loans formerly carried to the principal account of loans instead of accounts to which they belonged, and excluding the item of accrued interest as above stated, and also the entire amount of cash in the Treasury.

In reply to a question by Mr. Sherman, Mr. BOUTWELL said the first monthly statement which contained the account of interest was issued in July, 1869.

Mr. DAVIS said he could not understand how the figures could be changed five years after the Register had made up his statement and sent it to Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he happened to know from an examination which took several months, made with Mr. Buckalew, then a Senator from Pennsylvania, that the books of the Treasury Department had not been tampered with. There had been nothing of the kind. Yet it was impossible for all the accounts to agree on account of being kept in three or four different offices as they were.

Mr. DAVIS said the accounts might show a change from day to day, but he did not understand how figures could be changed four or five years after they had been reported to Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the changes which the Senator complained of were the result of book-keeping. One of the good things which the Senator from Massachusetts did while he was Secretary of the Treasury was to go through all these accounts and simplify them as far as possible.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he had no objections to voting for the resolution, and debate could be resumed when the report of the committee should be made. He thought the best thing for the Senate to do was to adopt the resolution without the preamble. That he could not vote for, because he did not believe it to be true.

Mr. EDMUNDS, after some further debate on the question of a special committee, moved to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the Finance Committee instead of a special committee.

Pending the discussion, at 4:15 P. M., the Senate, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution as follows: "No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." It was made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, on behalf of the minority of the committee, gave notice that he would offer a substitute.

CORRECTING AND AMENDING THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to naturalization. It provides that the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made before a clerk of a court, and such declarations heretofore made are declared legal and valid. He explained that the object of the bill was simply to restore the law to what it had been before the printing of the Revised Statutes, in which the word "clerk" had been accidentally omitted. The bill was passed.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend section 1,911 of the Revised Statutes, (referring to the jurisdiction of the courts of Washington Territory,) by inserting the words "and the laws of the United States." Passed.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend section 1,069, relating to claims for abandoned property. It authorizes the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of the claims of all persons who were infants, married women, idiots, lunatics, insane persons, or who were beyond the seas at the time of the seizure of any abandoned or captured property, provided that such claims are already on file or shall be on file within two years.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, made the point of order that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The point was sustained by the Speaker, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

UNSTAMPED INSTRUMENTS—ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, from the same committee, reported a bill to extend the time for stamping unstamped instruments to the 1st of January, 1877. Passed.

He also reported a bill to extend for three months the time for claimants before the Alabama Claims Commission to prove their claims. He explained that the bill did not extend jurisdiction over any new matter, but that it was necessary in the case of some few sailors on the Pacific coast, some whalemen on the Massachusetts coast, and perhaps a few others, who, through ignorance of the law or on account of absence from home, had failed to file their claims. They were of the poorer class, and their claims did not amount to over two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, desired to offer an amendment, repealing that portion of the law which restricts the right to present claims to persons who had borne true allegiance to the United States during the late rebellion, but Mr. Frye declined to admit it. The bill was then passed.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported back adversely a bill to abolish capital punishment. Laid on the table.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a report made by a subcommittee in regard to the commercial relations between the United States and Canada. He said the full committee had not come to any agreement on the subject, and he therefore asked that the report be printed and recommitted. It was so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States for bills, the following were introduced:

By Mr. HUNTER, of Indiana,—To fix the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent.

By Mr. BAKER, of Indiana—Fixing the pay of members of Congress at $3,600 and no allowances.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Illinois—Fixing the pay of members of Congress at $4,000, with mileage at ten cents per mile.

By Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri—To provide an elective Government for the District of Columbia. Also, to regulate the duties of constables and marshals in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LUTTRELL, of California—To prevent the naturalization of Chinese and Mongolians.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The house then, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wood, of New-York, in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Select Committee, who advocated the bill.

Mr. SHEAKLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that the entrance to the Centennial buildings and grounds shall be free on the Fourth of July and on Thursday of each week.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, opposed the appropriation on constitutional grounds.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, spoke in support of the bill and in opposition to the views expressed by his colleague. He stated his objections to the amendment proposed by Mr. Sheakley to open the exhibition buildings and grounds free of charge on the Fourth of July and on every Thursday. It would be simply impossible to admit the vast throngs that would present themselves on the Fourth of July, and as to free admission on one day of the week the citizens of Philadelphia would have the chief benefit of that, and he was certain that they did not desire any special advantage in the matter.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that in their name he protested against it. They did not want to be treated as an eleemosynary institution.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, said that representing a populous district in the most populous city, next to Philadelphia, of the country, it became his duty to say that he had within the last hour or two received a dispatch from the chief executive officer of Brooklyn, who also in his dispatch represented the Common Council and the Municipal Government, urging the Representatives from Brooklyn to favor the measure now before the House. It was not merely his duty to give utterance to the sentiments of the Government of his city, but it was his pleasure cordially to express his approbation of the measure, and his hope that it would be passed, and passed, too, by a unanimous vote. He conceded the constitutional objections to the measure, but these objections were answered by multitudinous cases of departure hitherto. This, however, was a case which none of them would ever see repeated, and which none of their children would ever see repeated. The City of Brooklyn, the third city of the Union in point of population, intelligence, enterprise, and, perhaps, wealth, sent cordial greetings to Philadelphia, and urged its Representatives to favor this measure.

Without taking any action on the bill, the committee rose.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was referred. It is supplementary to the amendment proposed by Mr. Blaine, which prohibits the distribution or control of any school fund or school lands to or by sectarian schools, and is designed to extend the prohibition. It is in these words: "Neither shall money raised by taxation in any State be appropriated for the maintenance of any sectarian school or sectarian institution."

The House then, at 5 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE GOODS AT PHILADELPHIA—AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION—THE EGYPTIAN DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1876.

Six months ago the cry here was "The Centennial buildings will not be finished in time, and they will be a failure." Now that this illusion has been dispelled in the substantial structures to be seen in Fairmount Park, and goods for exhibition already on the ground, the people are good-humored and begin to see that it is going to be "a big thing," to use a vulgarism. Every one is ready to cheer for the old flag—and an appropriation. To-day marked quite an epoch in the history of the Exhibition. As already stated in THE TIMES, the entire exhibit of Egypt has arrived, and to-day three car loads were run into the main building in the sealed cars, and the Custom-house officials broke the seal, and proceeded with their duties in relation to the matter. This is the first arrival of a whole exhibit, and the first that the Government officials have dealt with according to law, and is very satisfactory.

While the land of Pharaoh has succeeded in outstripping every one else in the race to be first on the ground, the advancing nation of Japan is but a few days behind. Yesterday there arrived nineteen car-loads of goods, comprising two houses, constructed in Japan, fitted and packed in cases, and shipped to this city. The Japanese Government has three resident Commissioners here, as follows: Sekizawa Akekio, (a very high official at home,) Ishii Yoshitaka, and Fukui Makoto, with Mr. Cunliffe Owen, Jr., a young English gentleman of great culture, and son of Hon. Cunliffe Owen, whom the New-York and New-England merchants well remember as being at their banquet last May. The Japanese Government has determined to show to the world the great strides she Japan made in civilization, and has appropriated about three hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of representation at the Exhibition. This, Mr. Owen assures me, will no doubt be increased to $600,000. The Government will be represented by a commission comprising about thirty of the most prominent men of the country, with Gen. Saigo, who conducted the war against Formosa, at the head. There are about one hundred entries from home exhibitors, and the Government is pursuing a liberal policy toward meritorious persons having creditable goods, by purchasing an interest in them and sending the goods to be exhibited. The exposition will be a fine one, and includes porcelain, its mode of manufacture; tea, and its method of preparation; silks, satins, rare woods, a school on the Japanese plan, and other things of great curiosity to us on this side of the water. What has already arrived comprises two houses, known as "yashikis," which will be explained below. One of these structures is a bazaar for the sale of goods, and the other a two-story dwelling-house, capable and fitted up to accommodate sixty persons. The work of erecting them will be proceeded with next week, and they will occupy a position to the north of the British buildings, the highest on George's Hill. Already twelve Japanese workmen have arrived, and they will put the buildings together. These fellows arrived a few days ago and were quartered at a hotel, but so many persons were drawn there out of curiosity to look at them that they left, and on Sunday last procured the material, and erected a one-story frame house on the site of their own permanent building, where they reside in happiness. Their manner of working is peculiar. When a board is being planed, the plane is not pushed from the workmen as we do it, but is drawn toward the planer. In sawing a board the feet perform the greater part of the operation, holding the board, while the hands keep the saw moving. They mortise as much as possible, but do use iron nails with as much freedom as the carpenter native to this country. The buildings which these twelve men will erect are of a peculiar wood, satin-like in appearance. They will have heavy red-tiled roofs, hence the name "yoshiki," to distinguish them from the lighter tiles. Both are very ornate in design, and will have handsome porticos. They will be surrounded by a Japanese garden, the flowers for which will be shipped soon, and a force of native gardeners sent to arrange the inclosure. The whole exhibit of Japan will be of great interest, and one in which Americans will feel a concern on account of the amicable relations existing between the two countries. The workmen do not wear the national costume, but are attired in the English style of garments, made in Japan. In this they are ahead of the Chinese who are here, for they still cling to the costume of the mother country. The other day the Japanese workmen, not one of whom can speak English, unattended slipped into the city from the United States Hotel, near the grounds, where they were stopping, and went shopping. They purchased a mattress, pots, kettles, pans, and everything that suited their fancy, each one marching back to the hotel with something in his hand. This created considerable merriment, but more wonder how they managed to strike bargains for the articles they purchased, and, moreover, not one of them could tell where they had been, except to point city-ward. This is but an example of the shrewdness and intelligence of the workmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—All the goods to be exhibited by Egypt have been received by the Egyptian Commissioner, now in this city, and placed in the Centennial building. The Director General is informed of the shipment of 300 tons of goods from Australia and the neighboring colonies. Eighty-seven cases of goods for exhibition were shipped by steamer from the Cape of Good Hope last Saturday.

PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—Maine has made all arrangements for the exposition of her material and industrial products at Philadelphia. Twelve hundred feet of space has been set apart for textile fabrics. Lewiston will furnish about three-fourths of this display. A full show of granite, slate, iron, felspar, and other peculiar deposits of wealth will be made.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Major Henry Fulton, to whose judgment the selection of a range here for the international rifle matches was left by the Directors of the National Rifle Association, is in this city. This afternoon he visited the site of the proposed range, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He has not fully made up his mind whether the grounds would be suitable. Viewing them in their present unfavorable condition he believes they might possibly be damp in the Summer. Further than this the grounds are excellent, being suited to a range of from 100 to 1,300 yards, and easy of access to the city. He is engaged upon the plan of a canvas target, which is to supersede the present iron target, and is a decided improvement upon that used at Wimbledon. His report upon the range will be submitted at the meeting of the Board of Directors in February next.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CIGAR-MAKERS.

The annual meeting of the German Cigar-makers' Association was held last evening in Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, near Grand. Among the reports submitted during the proceedings was one from the Treasurer, giving the balance on hand on Jan. 1, 1875, at $10,833 91; the receipts of the year, $9,663 20, the expenditures at $9,798 11, and the present funds, including outstanding credits, at $11,893 01. The following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: President, Conrad Kuhn; First Vice President, J. Tanke; Second Vice President, J. Zellar; Secretary, Louis Franke; Assistant Secretary, J. David; Treasurer, Louis Boniface; Assistant Treasurer, C. Hundredmark; Finance Committee, A. Scheidmantel, John P. Zenzina and M. Davis.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED STRUCK JURY.

THE DEAD-LOCK BROKEN—TALESMEN ORDERED TO BE SUMMONED.

At the opening yesterday morning of Part II. of the Supreme Court Judge Westbrook rendered his decision on the question of the legality of summoning talesmen to fill the two vacancies in the struck jury selected in the second civil suit against Tweed. After a careful consideration of the provisions of the revised statutes on the subject upholding the practice, Judge Westbrook, in his opinion, continues: "I have not deemed it necessary in the construction of our statutes to refer to the English cases. The practice there seems to be well settled, when some of the special jury appear, to order talesmen to complete the jury when necessary, and this is done despite the language of their statute, which is very similar to ours, as our statutes have largely been borrowed from those of England and from its common law, and as the rule was well settled there, both with and without its statute, to summon talesmen, it can hardly be supposed that our law-makers intended to prohibit that which was then practiced when they have not so expressly said. Refined and finely drawn arguments founded on British cases are, however, unnecessary where our own law-makers have provided for tales, whenever a jury cannot be obtained, when either of the two ways of obtaining one has been resorted to and failed."

In regard to the method of obtaining the additional jurors, the Judge decides that their summoning is to be directed by the Coroner. In accordance with the decision, Judge Westbrook granted the order for the summoning of the talesmen, after some discussion, in the following terms: "It appearing that a sufficient number of jurors, duly drawn and summoned, cannot be obtained to form a jury in this case, and it appearing from the affidavit of Wheeler H. Peckham, duly filed, that the Sheriff of the County of New-York is interested in the success of the defendant in this action, and in that sense is a party to this action, on motion of the Attorney General it is ordered by the court, that the Coroners of the County of New-York do forthwith summon, from the County at large, twenty-four persons duly qualified to serve as jurors in this cause, and return their names to this court." After the granting of the order the court was adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-day, when the talesmen will be in attendance. Their summoning was intrusted to Coroner Moritz Ellinger.

END OF A NOTED WILL CASE.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN FAVOR OF CONTESTANTS OF THE WILL OF FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN.

The Court of Appeals rendered a decision yesterday in the famous Rollwagen will case in favor of the contestants. This case, which has occupied so much of the attention of the courts for the last two or three years, possesses some features of extraordinary interest. Frederick Rollwagen, the deceased, a native of Alsace, came to New-York in 1829. For a great many years he was engaged in the provision business. From time to time he invested his savings in real estate, all his investments turned out profitably. At the time of his death on Oct. 11, 1873, he had accumulated an estate of about eight hundred thousand dollars. By his first wife he had three sons and one daughter. Soon after the death of his first wife, (who died in 1865,) Mr. Rollwagen married a widow named Sophia Zwick. She died the following year. There was no issue of the second marriage. In 1869 the deceased took into his employment as servant and housekeeper Magdalena Herrmann, a single woman about forty-five years old, who was a blood niece of his first wife. Magdalena (who throughout the case has been called "Lena") had some twenty years previously lived in the family of deceased in the capacity of servant girl From 1869 the health of Mr. Rollwagen failed rapidly in respect to mind and body, and he became more and more dependent upon his servant Lena. On Sept. 19, 1871, the ceremony of marriage between Lena and decedent was performed by a clergyman of this City, without the knowledge of any of decedent's family. After this alleged marriage, Lena and her brother, Henry Herrmann, had full possession of Mr. Rollwagen and his estate. For some two years before his death he was paralyzed, and unable to speak or to communicate his ideas in any way. Soon after the death of Mr. Rollwagen Lena and her brother Henry Herrmann offered for probate a will purporting to have been made by decedent on June 17, 1873, and a codicil bearing date of Sept. 5, 1873. By the will and codicil the heirs of Mr. Rollwagen were substantially disinherited, and most of the property went to the alleged widow. The sons of deceased and the children of his deceased daughter contested the probate of both the will and the codicil on the grounds that decedent never signed or executed either; that on account of his paralysis, and especially of his paralysis of the tongue, he was unable to communicate his thoughts or to give any directions respecting a will or any other paper. Another ground of contest was, that if decedent executed the will and codicil, they were obtained by fraud and undue influence. Henry L. Clinton was the leading counsel for contestants. George F. Langbein, Malcolm Campbell, and William H. Newschaffer appeared as attorneys for the different contestants. On the part of the proponents Gov. Woodford, William H. Arnoux, and Mr. Ritch appeared. The case occupied about six months before the Surrogate, during which time nearly two thousand printed pages of evidence were taken. On July 3, 1874, Surrogate Hutchings rendered his decision rejecting both will and codicil. Lena appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case was argued in October, 1874, by William H. Arnoux on the part of the appellant, and by Henry L. Clinton on behalf of contestants. In December following the Supreme Court rendered its decision affirming the decision of the Surrogate. The woman Lena at once appealed to the Court of Appeals. In November last the case was argued in that court, and has been decided as stated.

THE LIABILITY OF SHIP-OWNERS.

END OF THE LITIGATION FOLLOWING THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NORWICH—INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE BENEDICT.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Benedict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New-York which puts an end to the protracted litigation, extending over nearly ten years, following the loss of the Sound steamer City of Norwich. The steamer came in collision with the schooner General Van Vliet in April, 1866, and was so badly injured that she rapidly filled with water, and, soon after taking fire, was burned until she sank in 120 feet of water. The vessel and her cargo were a total loss. The steamer was insured for $75,000 against damage by fire only. The owners and shippers of the schooner brought a suit against the owners of the steamer to recover damages arising from the collision, which they claimed was caused by the negligence of the steamer's officers. A verdict having been given against the owners of the steamer, they filed an application to limit their loss under the act of Congress of 1851, alleging that the claims of persons for damages from the collision were greater than the value of the steamer and her freight. This application was denied, however, and full damages assessed amounting to $25,000. The decree was appealed from twice, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision given below on the merits, but reversed it as to the limitation of liability, it being further held that the value of the steamer was to be ascertained after the collision, and if she was a total loss all liability of her owners was determined and at an end. During the pending of this litigation, libels in rem were commenced by shippers, and the steamer, which had been raised and repaired, was seized upon three libels and released upon bonds to the amount of $70,000. These cases were also decided against the owners of the steamer, and damages were assessed to a large amount.

The insurance companies refused to pay upon their policies upon the alleged ground that the steamer was lost by collision, which was a marine peril, and not insured against, and not by fire. Suits were commenced against some ten companies, which were removed into the Circuit Court. A trial then resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, it being shown that the fire was the proximate cause of the vessel's loss. This decision was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

After the decision of the latter court on the question of limitation of liability, the owners of the steamer filed an application in the District Court for the Eastern District of New-York for a stay of all proceedings against the steamer or her owners under the act of Congress. This was granted, and on a reference being had the value of the vessel and her freight pending on the voyage during which the disaster occurred was ascertained to be $2,500. The claimants for damages in the various suits filed exceptions to this report on various grounds, but chiefly for the reason that the value of the steamer should be taken as she was at the time of the collision, and also that the sum realized by the owners upon their policies of insurance should have been included in the estimate of her value. Judge Benedict in his present decision overrules the exceptions, and holds that the act of Congress referred to adopts the general maritime law in relation to the liability of ship-owners. He shows further, that by that law the insurance money which the owners may recover in consequence of a wise foresight on their part in insuring the ship, does not inure to the benefit persons having claims upon the ship, and also that the act of Congress does not include such insurance money. He therefore holds that the sum of $2,500 is the measure of the liability of the owners to all persons sustaining damages by the collision.

A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The plaintiff in the suit of Robert Fredericks against William Fredericks presented a petition to Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, a few days ago, asking for a dissolution of the partnership existing between himself and the defendant, and for the appointment of a Receiver. It appears that the parties were in the hardware business at No. 115 Duane street. The defendant, who is a resident of Cronenburg, Prussia, is insolvent, and the partnership property, the plaintiff fears, may be attached for his individual debts. He therefore presented the petition, stating that the partnership property does not exceed $80,000. Judge Donohue appointed Nevin W. Butler as Receiver, requiring him to give bonds in $20,000.

COMPULSORY EVIDENCE.

EXAMINATION OF ADVERSE PARTIES AS WITNESSES BEFORE TRIAL—SUBPŒNA DUCES TECUM MAY ISSUE FOR DISCOVERY.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, has recently rendered an interesting decision on a motion, made in the suit of Smith vs. McDonald, to set aside a subpœna duces tecum issued on the examination of the defendant as a witness before trial, pursuant to sections 390 and 391 of the Code. The Court says:

The defendant contended that the only mode in which his adversary could before trial secure evidence contained in the books of account kept by him, or in documents of which he had the exclusive possession, was by an application for discovery under section 388 of the Code and according to the requirements of Supreme Court Rules Nos. 18, 19, and 20; or, in other words, that the plain and express provisions of sections 390 and 391, which authorize the compulsory examination of a party as a witness, at the instance of the adverse party, before trial, "in the same manner and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness," must be rejected as repugnant to or inconsistent with the privilege accorded by section 388, under which in certain cases an inspection and copy of books and papers containing evidence relating to the merits may be obtained by order of the court or a Judge thereof, in his discretion.

Judge Sanford thinks there is no discrepancy between the two sections of the Code which prescribe the remedies brought in question. The purpose to be obtained by the one is entirely different from that contemplated by the other, and both, he holds, may be properly pursued in the same cause, either concurrently or at different stages of the litigation, as the exigencies of the case may require. The books or papers, of which an inspection or copy is procured under section 388, do not thereby become evidence in the cause. The party producing them may not by virtue of their production use them as evidence in his own favor, and he at whose instance they are produced must upon the trial, if he would put them in evidence, resort to the same process and be subject to the same rules with respect to their production and admissibility as if no such discovery has been made. But if called for and produced under subpœna duces tecum, whether at or before the trial, the party calling for them does so at his peril, and if he decline to put them in evidence, his adversary is at liberty to offer them in his own behalf, if they are material, notwithstanding their inadmissibility as evidence in his favor, except for such call.

I think, continues Judge Sanford, a subpœna duces tecum may be resorted to on the examination of any person as a witness, whether a party or not, and whether he be examined at the trial or previously, and that it would be unreasonable and unjust to withhold that process merely because a discovery is also allowed under certain special circumstances. But a subpœna duces tecum may not be used as a means of obtaining a discovery, and the party calling for the production of books and papers in the preliminary examination of a party or other witness, before trial, will be required to pursue the examination, with respect to their contents, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if the trial were actually proceeding in court. M. M. Budlong appeared for the plaintiff in the case, and Blumenstiel & Archer for the defendant.

DANIEL W. FIELD'S SANITY.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED IN THE SUPREME COURT—TESTIMONY REGARDING THE DEFENDANT'S MENTAL CONDITION.

The examination before the Commissioners appointed in the Supreme Court to inquire into the mental condition of Daniel W. Field, at the petition of his son, Daniel C. Field, was further continued yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's jury. The father was in the court-room, attended by his wife and daughter-in-law, and near by them sat his daughter Debora, his son-in-law, Mr. Austin, and his son, Daniel C. Field. He appeared as well as usual, but before the close of the session, feeling unwell, he was permitted to return home.

The first witness called was Mr. Field himself. He gave further details regarding his property, his income and expenses, in clear and precise language, and without much cross-examination was allowed to retire.

Dr. Meredith Clymer was the next witness called on the part of the petitioner. He stated that within the past two days he had made two examinations of Mr. Field. He had asked him many questions to gain a general idea of the case, and as a result concluded that there was impairment, both mental and physical. There always was a certain amount of mental impairment after all cases of cerebral hemorrhage. He could not state whether this impairment was such as to allow of his being easily influenced. The emotional faculties were the more generally affected, rendering the patient more liable to external influence, affection often turning to indifference. When asked if he considered Mr. Field competent to take entire charge of his large property, Dr. Clymer said that at this time he was not capable of sustained mental action or work. He could not say whether he was in a condition to make a will or not. Some improvement might be possible, but was very improbable. It was his opinion that the impairment was more likely to continue and grow worse, as they must naturally look for a relapse of the attack. In cases of this kind there was always more or less permanent injury.

Dr. John F. S. Gray, who has been the attending physician of Mr. Field since last September, was then called for the defense. He testified that Mr. Field had very much improved since he was first called upon to treat him, and he considered him now a perfectly sane man. In the first few days he was rather incoherent in his language, which he attributed to the patient's extreme prostration. He had wholly recovered from this now. Upon cross-examination Dr. Gray stated that he did not think that Mr. Field would ever wholly recover, either mentally or physically, though he considered him now mentally capable of taking care of his property.

Richard C. Brown, of Providence, Mr. Field's agent, was the next witness called. He considered that the mental condition of Mr. Field, so far as enabling him to look after his business, was as good as it ever was; he had seen little difference in an acquaintance of five years. Mr. Brown proved a very evasive witness in his cross-examination, giving the impression that he was not stating all that he knew in the matter. He did know that Mrs. Field had a power of attorney over Mr. Field's property. It was drawn up in October, 1875, about the same time that the property before mentioned was deeded to his wife. He was interrogated at some length in regard to a reputed conversation with a Mr. Corey, of Providence, the latter having made affidavit as to the remarks passed at the time. He admitted that the conversation took place, but denied making use of the remarks attributed to him. He did tell Mr. Corey that he considered that Mr. Field was incapable of attending to his business affairs, and that he accepted the position of agent with the hope of saving something out of the property for the children. He had often conversed with Mr. Field regarding his children, and he always spoke kindly of them. At this time he was paying $25 every four weeks for the board of Debora Field in Providence. After some further questioning, developing little of interest, the further examination was continued until to-morrow evening, when it is expected the matter will be finally closed.

A NOVEL WILL.

The session of the Surrogate's Court yesterday was occupied in the trial of the Ellen Burke contested will suit. The case is not one of much importance, involving only a comparatively small amount of money, but there are some facts attending it of quite a novel nature. It is contested by the Public Administrator on the ground of irregularity in the making of the will, of undue influence, fraud, and incompetency as well. The will is written on a sheet of common green note paper, and having been drawn up by an attendant friend of the deceased, is naturally stripped of all that legal verbiage which generally greatly adds to the length of these documents. The one in question is very short, and is as follows:

New-York City,
No. 8 East 32 St.
July 23 '74.

The will of Mrs. Ellen Burke two hundred dollors to Richard Dillon's children—fifty dollors to fanny Cusick fifty dollors to sara Cusick, fifty dollors to pearsons new church, an the rest of my property to be cent home an devided between my neices an sister, an my sister Jane Cosgrove to receive three parts of said property, the rest to be equally devided betwen my nieces, an to my son John Henry Burke, four hundred and fifty dollars with intrest, to remain in the bank for five years before being drawn out from this date, July 23, 1874, an if not claimed at the end of that time to be cent to the city of Dublin, and devided equaly among my nieces and sister Jane Cosgrave, and my watch to be given to my neice Mary Margaret Halligan
ELLEN BURKE,
RICHARD DILLON,
MARGARET CUSICK.

At the trial yesterday one of the subscribing witnesses testified that the testator was dying when the will was drawn, and in signing it was necessary to guide her hand in writing the name. The case was continued for further examination.

GEN. MANCK'S CASE.

The case of Gen. William G. Manck, ex-Custom-house broker, indicted in the United States Circuit Court for having a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, was called yesterday for trial before Judge Benedict. The defendant was tried upon this charge and convicted at a former term of this court, the counsel then taking exception to certain rulings of the court as to the intent, and afterward moved for a new trial, which was granted by Judge Benedict, he remarking that he thought the question might with justice be passed upon by another jury. The entire session of yesterday was passed in the examination of Detective Porter, whose testimony was similar to that given by him at the former trial. The trial will be continued this morning.

COURT NOTES.

The argument on the motion for a change of venue in the Brooklyn Ring fraud suits was yesterday postponed until Friday.

The *Tribune* Association yesterday satisfied the judgment as to $154 costs obtained against it in the suit brought by the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association.

In the suit of Joos against Sikes for slander, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment, tried before Judge Van Brunt in the Court of Common Pleas, the jury brought in a verdict of [illegible] for the plaintiff yesterday.

Upon the complaint of Rachel Wendler, of No. 208 Delancey street, her son Isaac was committed yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, to three months on the island, for habitually beating and abusing her.

Louisa Albert, a drunkard, who on Monday night tried to hang herself in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, attempted yesterday to choke herself to death, at the Washington Place Police Court, by tying a handkerchief tightly around her throat. She was sent to the Tombs for ten days.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Jacob Phillips, aged sixteen, and Thomas Stacey, aged eighteen, both half-blooded Indian lads, charged with stealing $10 from Francis Denny, a fellow lodger at No. 28 Thompson street, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to one year each in State Prison.

Peter Soden, alias Sobor, aged eighteen, of No. 217 East Twenty-ninth street, who on the 21st of November stole a wagon, the property of John J. Hughes, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street near Alexander avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to one year in State Prison. Bertha Reese, charged with being implicated in the larceny of dry goods valued at $22, the property of Bernard Cohen, No. 364 Canal street, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Gildersleeve presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Edward Barrett and John Hunter, who committed a burglary on the premises of William T. Churchill, and Thomas Ryan, who broke into a club-room at No. 2 Walker street, and stole two pair of Indian clubs, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to two years in State Prison. John Maloney, who broke into the liquor store of Joseph David, No. 197 South street, and stole $26 in money and cigars valued at [illegible], also pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

Three shoplifters, Mary Clark, Ann Ryan, and Caroline Curtis, entered the store of [illegible] Salsberger, of No. 219 Eighth avenue, yesterday, and purchased some laces. The clerk, [illegible] Swanson, becoming convinced from their actions that they were thieves, followed them into the street and saw Ann Ryan take some stockings from a box in front of the premises No. 413 Eighth avenue. He walked on until he met an officer, into whose custody he gave the three women. At the station fifteen yards of lace were found on the person of Mary Clark, which she had stolen from Salsberger's. At the Washington Place Police Court Justice Kilbreth held the prisoners in $1,000 bail each to answer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court the following cases were argued to-day:

No. 126.—*Forsyth vs. Kimball.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was a bill asking that an amount due to the Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago, by the appellant, might be set off by an indebtedness by the company to him, on which the Assignee of the bankrupt corporation was about to sue. The decision was against the complainant, on the ground that the indebtedness to the company was not wholly his, but, in fact, fell upon three of his brothers, who were mutually bound with him to pay, and that it could not therefore be made avoidable by way of set-off; and it is here contended that the court erred in its findings and conclusions. Submitted on the printed briefs. W. C. Gandy for appellant; J. L. Thompson for appellee.

No. 664.—*Townsend vs. Todd et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—This was a proceeding by the appellees as Assignees in bankruptcy of one Newhall, to have set aside a certain deed made to the appellant. The court below declared the deed to be void, because in violation of the spirit and policy of the laws of Connecticut, and because it was a constructive fraud upon creditors; and the instrument being void as against creditors at the time of filing the bill in bankruptcy, it is void as against the Assignee. This ruling is assigned as error here, where the cause is submitted on the printed points. John S. Beach for appellant; S. E. Baldwin for appellee.

892.—*Williams vs. United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for California.—This was a claim for a place called "Arroyo de la Laguna," in California, which was successful in the District Court. Subsequently a petition was filed asking that a mistake in the decree, occasioned by translating the word "*sitio*" "league" instead of "place," might be corrected, so as to give the petitioners whatever land, even if more than a square league in quantity, might be found within the boundaries of the place. The petition was denied, and the question here is whether the mistake can be corrected in the way asked. The Government submits that in effect it is asking for a rehearing. The complainant avers that it is simply a petition to be heard correctly. E. S. Gould for claimant; Solicitor General Phillips for the Government.

A TALE OF AN INN.

A very odd case involving the question of an innkeeper's liability, was tried and decided before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, Part III, yesterday. The suit was brought by James Richards against Peter Liebert, the damages being laid at $314. It appears that the defendant kept a lager-beer saloon and boarding-house at No. 15 Marion street, in 1873. The plaintiff was introduced to him by a friend and lodged at Liebert's house for two successive nights. On the morning following the second night, Richards, on arising, found to his astonishment that his overcoat, coat, vest, trousers, shirt, boots, stockings, and cravat had disappeared, and that all that was left of his outfit was a tall hat and a paper collar. His money and watch had gone with the clothes. In this plight he suddenly bethought him of a friend to whom he sent and from whom he obtained some clothes, in which he went forth vowing vengeance against his landlord. He brought suit against the latter to recover the value of the stolen articles. The point in the case was as to whether the house was an inn within the meaning of the statute making inn-keepers liable for the proper protection of guests and of their property. The plaintiff claimed that he had gone to the house without making any agreement as to his remaining there. The defendant claimed, on the other hand, that he had agreed to board at the house for the sum of $5 per week. The Judge, in submitting the case to the jury, allowed them to decide as to whether the defendant was an innkeeper from the facts testified to, and also as to the amount of damages, if any were to be given. The jury brought in a verdict of [illegible] in favor of the plaintiff, with interest in addition amounting to $37 33.

A CHILD DESERTS HER MOTHER.

In March last Margaret McKensie, of No. 316 Fourth avenue, sent her young daughter Sadie, a little girl fourteen years old, to the grocer's, to buy some eggs and butter. Hours and days passed but still the child did not return. The mother finally appealed to Superintendent Walling to institute a search. The Superintendent, promising to do so, detailed the case to Detective Von Gerichten, who, after a long search, found the little Sadie, a few days ago, living with an elderly lady named Agnes Murphy, at No. 1,917 Third avenue. Immediately after the discovery he arrested the lady upon the charge of abducting her little companion. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday the girl's mother preferred the same charge against the prisoner. The girl, however, in a private conversation with Justice Kilbreth, revealed facts which throw the chief fault upon the mother. It appeared from the child's statement that her mother, on sending her to the store on the day of her mysterious disappearance, had threatened her with violence if she did not return in five minutes. As the clerks were very busy when she went to the store, she was compelled to wait nearly half an hour without being served. Becoming frightened, she suddenly left and went to Mrs. Murphy's to escape the threatened whipping. Mrs. Murphy, who is an old friend of the girl, clothed and fed her and otherwise treated her with marked kindness and affection. The girl further told the Justice that she would rather stay at Mrs. Murphy's than return home. As the girl's simple story exploded the charge of abduction, Justice Kilbreth ordered the discharge of the prisoner and gave Sadie into her mother's custody.

SURRENDERED BY HIS BONDSMAN.

John Sheridan, one of Coroner Croker's companions, and a participant in the disgraceful row on election day of 1874, in which McKenna was shot dead, and for whose murder, it will be remembered, Coroner Croker was tried, was surrendered yesterday by his bondsman, John Mathews, of No. 18 East Thirty-second street. Sheridan was indicted for firing a pistol at ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, on the occasion of McKenna's murder, and held in $6,000 bail. Having been surrendered by his original surety, Sheridan furnished new bail in the person of Michael Kane, of No. 126 East Seventieth street, who justified in the District Attorney's office.

ENDEAVOR TO SET ASIDE A VERDICT.

The motion papers have been served on Pritchard, Choate, and Smith, attorneys for the defendants in the suit of James G. Plunkitt against D. Appleton & Co., in an application to be made before Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court to-day, to set aside the verdict ren-

[illegible] in the case. The action was brought to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received by the plaintiff in the defendants' factory. It was tried before Judge Speir and a jury in Superior Court, Part II., last week, and a verdict given in favor of the defendants. Elliott F. Shepard, the counsel for the plaintiff, who makes the present application to set aside the verdict, urges it on the ground that Judge Speir had communication with the jury while they were out, the purport of which counsel were not informed of. This communication is said to have consisted in the Judge writing a note to the jury, in answer to some questions which they submitted to him.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MOTIONS ARGUED—APPEALS FROM ORDERS—DECISIONS—CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following motions were heard:

No. 190, Chapman vs. O'Brien—Judgment affirmed by stipulation on motion of N. C. Hoar. Sardot vs. Barney—Motion for reargument; Walter W. Holt for motion; S. S. Rogers opposed. No. 1,069, The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes—Motion to dismiss appeal; Charles E. Leather for motion; S. Hand opposed. Quincy vs. White—Motion for reargument; B. F. Blair for motion; S. Hand opposed. The People, &c., vs. Horton—Motion to dismiss appeal; M. A. Whitney for motion; G. A. Scraggs opposed. Chapman vs. Montgomery—Motion to amend remittitur; L. W. Russell for motion; Edward C. James opposed. No. 167, Lyon vs. Wilcox—Motion to dismiss appeal; J. W. Dininny for motion; George B. Bradley opposed.

Appeals from orders.—No. 354, The People ex rel. Atkinson vs. Tompkins; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by H. Gedney for respondent. No. 390, Cornelius P. Schermerhorn, appellant, vs. Fernando Wood, respondent; upon motion of William Allan, of counsel for respondent, judgment affirmed by default, with costs. No. 356, The People ex rel. The Mayor vs. Pendleton; The Mayor, &c., vs. The New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, (two cases;) argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by Lyman Tremain for respondent. No. 349, William P. Glenny, respondent, vs. Jeremiah H. Stedwell et al., impleaded, &c., appellants; submitted. No. 331, William B. Duncan et al., respondent, vs. Margaret D. Katen, appellant; argued by Peter Mitchell, of counsel for appellant, and by John W. Weed for respondent. No. 397, In re. application of N. Y. C. and C. R. R., appellants, for the appointment of Commissioners, &c.; argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellants, and submitted for respondent.

General Calendar.—No. 129, Burlan vs. Myers; argument resumed and concluded.

Adjourned.

The following decisions were handed down: Motion for reargument denied, with $10 cost—Morgan vs. Crocker. Motion for reargument denied, with costs—Gilman vs. Gilman. Judgment of Supreme Court modified by directing the costs of all parties to be paid out of the fund, and as modified judgment affirmed, with costs of this court also to be paid out of the fund—Rice vs. Harbeson. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen; Hexter vs. Knox; Campbell vs. Seaman; The Indiana, Peru and Chicago Railroad vs. Tyng; Miller vs. Irish; Brown vs. Combes; Matthews vs. Meyburg; Winston vs. Kilpatrick; Kerby vs. Daly; Haines vs. Hollister; Fallon vs. The Central Park and C. Railroad. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Nelson vs. The Mayor; McGrath vs. The New-York Central and C. Railroad; Bush vs. The West Fire Insurance Company; Burrows vs. The Erie Railway; Malone vs. Hathaway. Judgment affirmed, costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate—Ross vs. Roberts. Judgment modified in accordance with the opinion of Rapallo, J., and as modified affirmed, judgment to be settled by Rapallo, J.—Belmont vs. Pouvert. Order of General Term affirmed and judgment ordered for defendant on verdict, with costs—Brewster vs. Taylor. Judgment affirmed—Murphy vs. The People. Judgment for plaintiff reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Graves vs. Stewart.

The following is the Day Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 19: Nos. 130, 350, 20, 133, 139, 140, 141, and 143.

SNATCHING A POCKET-BOOK.

Thomas McGarry, aged twenty-three, living at No. 338 West Thirty-sixth street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with larceny from the person. The evidence showed that as Miss Cecilia Lee, an employe in a sewing-machine establishment, residing at No. 1,299 Third avenue, was proceeding to business on the forenoon of the 23d of October, she was followed by McGarry, who snatched her pocket-book containing $13 47. The lady raised an alarm and the thief was arrested by Officer Kehoe, of the Twentieth Precinct. The prisoner stoutly denied his guilt, but his testimony having been impeached under Mr. Rollins' cross-examination, the accused was found guilty. On motion of counsel Judge Gildersleeve remanded McGarry until Friday for sentence.

BURGLARS TRACKED HOME.

John Smith, alias "Sheeny Mike," and George Williams, two noted burglars, were arrested yesterday morning by Patrolman Hickey, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in a burglary in Albany. Some time during last month the large silk warehouse of J. M. Crape & Co., on State street, Albany, was broken into by a gang of burglars, and silks and lace goods valued at about ten thousand dollars were carried off. The robbery was discovered before the burglars had an opportunity to leave the city with their plunder, and the property was found at the depot ready for shipment to this City. The burglars, however, made their escape and were traced to this City. Detectives Dwyer and Foster came here from Albany on Monday with warrants for the arrest of the burglars, and they were captured as stated above. The prisoners were delivered to the officers, and by them taken to Albany for examination.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

References Ordered.—Levison vs. Falk; Wood vs. Mitchell.

Ross vs. Ross.—Following 3 Abbt., N. Y., 442, an allowance of $250 awarded.

Smith vs. Pond.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Island City Bank vs. Nixon.—Motion denied.

Motions Granted.—Crouch vs. Goldsmith; Dyckman vs. Mandel; Keys vs. McReynolds; Forepaugh vs. Bunker; Fraser vs. Barnes; Mackellar vs. Barnaby; Weeks vs. Noxon; Gergrer vs. Otis; Dry Goods Bank vs. Adler; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fay; Buckhalter vs. Voorhis.

Kissam National Bank vs. Thorp.—I find that the affidavit of service is imperfect. When that is corrected the plaintiff may take an attachment returnable in twenty-four hours and bailable in $500.

The People, &c., ex rel. Hagan vs. Monroe.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Memorandum.

Walker vs. Elkins.—Extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Brown vs. Meyer.—Bachran and Miller might object to the appointment of an attorney for first mortgage. They are liable for deficiency.

Andrews vs. Tyng.—Extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

United States Life Insurance Company vs. Rowe.—I have no objections to this order, but upon final judgment attention is called to the rule.

Hendricks vs. Tullock.—Order granted; allowance of one and a half per cent.

Carson vs. Conser.—Extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Matter of Herrera.—Referred to John N. Lewis to report, &c.

References Ordered to Compute.—Fernandes vs. Sonneborn; German Savings Bank vs. Rogers; Tilston vs. Wentz.

Matter of Bearch.—Commission granted.

Searle vs. Searle.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

United States Life Insurance Company vs. Rowe.—As to reference sale, attention is called to the rule.

Combs vs. Epstein.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Diler vs. Nebenzahl.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Davis.

Bonendahl vs. Dennille.—Judgment in foreclosure granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Church.—Order granted.

Rosenbach vs. Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank.—I wish to see counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

American National Life and Trust Company vs. Willard.—Motion for new trial denied. Opinion.

De Ruyter vs. Lambard.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Richards, &c., vs. Battershall et al.—Decree and findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Van Hess vs. King et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Orders Settled.—McDonald vs. McDonald; Harding vs. Harding.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By James F. Daly, J.

Crowell vs. Crowell.—Order granted.

By Van Hoesen, J.

Seery vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff for $80 65, with interest from May 20, 1875.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The following is the day calendar, General Term, Supreme Court, for Wednesday, Jan. 19: Nos. 129, 48, 59, 63, 26, 27, 45, 47½, 50, 60, 67, 69, 71, 72, 92, 97, 97, 99, and 102.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
46	Roebling vs. Duncan.	86	Gunterman, &c., vs. Henschel.
67	Vanderpool vs. The Mayor, &c.	88	Jackson vs. Caldwell.
69	French, &c., vs. Kinsie.	98	Matter of Potter.
73	Watson, &c., vs. Barr, &c. (No. 1.)	100	Taggart vs. Allman.
75	Watson, &c., vs. Lee, &c. (No. 2.)	109	Ranney vs. Fisher, &c.
74	Same vs. Same. (No. 5.)	120	Levy vs. Curtis.
75	Same vs. Same. (No. 6.)	123	Matter of the Atlantic G. R. Co.
76	Watson, &c., vs. Barr, &c. (No. 7.)	131	Ullman vs. Haas, &c.
77	Watson, &c., vs. Lee, &c. (No. 8.)	132	Pickert, &c., vs. Godfrey.
			Call Nos. 133 to Nos. 175 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.			
	Demurrer.	274	Shernson vs. Thomson et al.
5	Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.	275	O'Connor et al., &c., vs. Hebrew B. O. A. Society.
	Law and Fact.	276	Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.
166½	Vanderpoel versus White.	277	Worthington vs. McLean et al.
13	Norman vs. Degnan et al.	278	Langdon vs. Gray.
82	Crocker vs. Washington.	279	Same vs. Same.
165	Devan vs. Martin et al.	280	Same vs. Same.
179	Katterhorn vs. Katterhorn et al.	285	Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
197	Bookhorn vs. Miller et al.	286	Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
202	Harlon vs. Bleecker St. R. R. Co.	287	Blackwell et al. vs. Lamman et al.
232	Mooney vs. Leventritt.	288	Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
238	Feldman vs. Welp et al.	289	Balestier vs. Life Ass'n of America.
245	Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.	293	Hernandez vs. Lalor et al.
247	Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c.	294	Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
251	Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.	295	Barker vs. Hoff.
255	Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.	296	Beach vs. Scott et al.
263	Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.	298	Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
269	Chambers vs. Katz.	300	Price vs. Price et al.
270	Cruff, &c., vs. Jessurun.	307	Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
271	Leslie vs. Jarvonskie.	308	Cameron vs. Agnew.
273	Mercer vs. Duncan et al.	310	—— vs. ——.
		41	Ellis vs. Keyes.
		162	Brainerd vs. Man'rs'& Brokers' Bank.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
95	Swan vs. The People, &c.	201	Brooks vs. Simon, &c.
96	Woodman vs. The People, &c.	112	Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
96½	Dolan vs. The People, &c.	138	Winterton, &c., vs. Winterton.
194	Nelson vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	162	Loaners' Bank vs. Tyng et al.
106	The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.	168	Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.
117	Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	171	Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
129	Prince vs. Conner, &c.	173	Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.
121	Luce et al. vs. Dunham, &c.	176	Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
156	Whitehead vs. Kennedy.	178	Mitchell vs. Burns.
167	Porter vs. Waring.	198	Greenwich Bank vs. De Groot et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
947	Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.	1230	G. & S. Telegraph Co. vs. Poppenhauser.
974	Fish vs. Felt.	351	Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.
1237	Kleinknecht vs. Conner, &c.	876	The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1161	Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.	441	N. Y. & B. Ferry Co. vs. Smith et al.
1261	Holden et al. vs. N. Y. C. Protectory.	1733	Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
929	Sharp vs. The Mayor, &c.	1721	O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.
61	Newton vs. Continental Bank.	1203	Conklin vs. Hurtin.
789	Fisk vs. Bradley.	787	Holmes vs. Ocean Nat. Bank.
718	Waren vs. Ashley.	1094	Morton vs. Nostrand.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1784	Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	648	Jackson vs. Walker.
674½	Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	2014	Eneas vs. Herron.
2077	Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.	2274	Haliday vs. The Mayor, &c.
927	Hall vs. Robbins.	1171½	N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Neidig et al.
1816	Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.	695	Phelan et al., &c., vs. Collender.
736	Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	699	Same vs. Same.
2196	Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.	818	Same vs. Same.
2329	Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.	593	Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
120	Lilla vs. Ward.	659	Mackay vs. Farmers' Mut. Ins. Co. of P.
2948	Garry vs. The Mayor, &c.	2229	Neidemeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2275	French vs. The Mayor, &c.	1673	Corrigan, &c., vs. Shaw.
14	Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.	2029	Mason vs. The Mayor, &c.
2085	Jason vs. Vercelli.	817	Packer et al. vs. John Russell Mfg. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1811	Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.	761	Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.
1675	Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.	967	Chase et al. vs. Connolly.
1743	Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow.	867	McPherson vs. Small et al.
879	Potts vs. Hyman.	839	Trubee vs. Sypher et al.
863	Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.	331	Travers vs. O'Brien, &c.
741	Starin vs. Kelly.	673	Brassington vs. Brennan, &c.
709	Weed vs. Mutual Benefit L. Ins. Co.	895	Pendergast vs. Phillips et al.
509	Petrie vs. Poillon.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
842	McArdle vs. Koehler.	584	D. S. Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.
930	Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.	726	Germania Bank vs. Kilian.
966	Heilbreth vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	956	O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
968	Beach vs. Walker.	958	Same vs. Same.
928	Whitney vs. White.	718	Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Ass.
436	Condon vs. Martin, &c.	916	Hagaman & Burr.
1218	Sturm vs. Williams.	1326	Bohle, &c., vs. Harlem R. M. & L. R. R. Co.
862	N. Y. & B. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.	828	Deen vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
954	Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.	1783	Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.			
14	Purcell vs. N. Y. L. Ins. & S. Co. et al.	20	The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. F. Co. et al.
45	Daly vs. Wallack.		

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 16—Bates vs. Pelton.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.			
573	Burke vs. Gardner et al.	1230	Stevenson vs. Millbank.
696	Latass vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	2217	Phelps vs. King, &c.
1999	Brennan versus The Mayor, &c.	6701	Condit vs. Warren.
1002	Schwarts vs. Peck.	760	First Nat. Bank of Den. vs. Lyon et al.
589	Patterson vs. Brennan.	1246	Grosse vs. Dunn.
1181	Draper vs. Rinolds.	51	Ely vs. Stilwell.
2281	Picott vs. Conner, &c.	1096½	Dunn vs. Meserole.
		986	Moller et al. versus Tuska.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1302	Sweitzer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	1265	Muirath vs. Stuhl et al.
219	Schwarts versus O'Brien.	1448½	Donnelly vs. Wilson.
1970	Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	1449	Bird, &c., vs. Volkening.
1203	Morgan vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	1450	Keith et al. vs. Van Orden.
1187	Friede vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	1451	Fitch et al. vs. Woodworth.
1249	O'Brien vs. Wahlig et al.	1453	Smith vs. Kelly, &c.
1443	St. John vs. Mackintosh.	1454	Burns, &c., versus Lutze et al.
1444	St. John vs. Duncan.	1455	Howells et al. vs. Dickerman.
1446	O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c.	1456	Dufrom vs. McDonald.
2000	Wallach vs. Raynor.	1457	Vanderbilt vs. Erie Railway Co.
1259	Bertnier vs. Kick.	1458	Sedgwick et al. vs. Garrison.
1260	Devlin vs. Gallagher.	1459	Hardy vs. Milleavie.
1263	Koehler vs. Rosenberg et al.	1460	Ketchum vs. Steven.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.			
3906	Hart vs. Hunt et al.	3737	Schwarz vs. Waring.
5924	Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.	3767	Nat. Wire Man. Co. vs. Warner.
3319	Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.	3768	Slattery vs. Livermore.
3536	Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.	3770	Walsh vs. Blossom et al.
3733	Johnson vs. Kearney.	3814	Ross vs. Cutler.
3625	Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.	5975	Stannard vs. Murphy et al.
786	Degits vs. Holland.	6045	Mitchell vs. Terry, &c.
2282	Kelly vs. Underhill.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2532	Conway vs. Hull.	3189	Griffin vs. O'Meara et al.
4163	Stuart et al. vs. Wilmore et al.	2514	Hyams vs. McManus
6410	Blumenthal vs. Terry.	3783	Teague vs. Slattery.
6343	Homan et al. vs. Purdy.	3784	Holtan vs. F. M. T. A. B. Society.
6243	Fleischauer vs. Reis.	3785	Smith vs. Cox.
6244	Same vs. Same.	3789	Layne vs. Frost.
6245	Same vs. Same.	6540	German Ex. Bank vs. Kavanagh.
4225	Davies vs. Brandt		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
5548	Phillips vs. Arteaga et al.	6223	Third Nat. Bank vs Dickson.
5785	McIrish vs. Bogart.	5426	Schacht vs. Elias et al.
5684	Fitzpatrick vs. Murray.	4630	Crow vs. Farrar.
160	O'Rourke vs. Brennan.	4570	Kohn vs. Herzig.
4663	Deraismes et al. vs. Gibbons.	6520	Williams vs. Nat. B. Ins. Co.
5865	Same vs. Same.	5778	De Embil vs. Martin, Jr.
5467	Hawksworth et al. vs. Miner.	5113	Helfrich et al. vs. Marks.
5871	Ryman vs. Newhaus		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Mayer, rape.
James Brady, felonious assault and battery.
Andrew McGlynn, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Stein, felonious assault and battery.
George Price, felonious assault and battery.
Jefferson Sanders, felonious assault and battery.
William McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
Nellie Farrell, felonious assault and battery.
John McQuade, felonious assault and battery.
James Crowley and William Hays, burglary.
John Buckley, burglary.
James Sullivan and Alfred English, assault and battery.
George Crawford, assault and battery.
Phillip Krull and William Krull, assault and battery.
James Harvey, assault and battery.
John McAndrews, grand larceny.
George Haines and Adolph H. Sickles, grand larceny.
William Edwards, grand larceny.
Lissie Cutler, grand larceny.
William Shamon and James Barlow, grand larceny.
Edward H. Read, grand larceny.
Thomas Devine, grand larceny.
Adolph Lewis, false pretenses.
Mack [illegible], false pretenses.
Joseph [illegible], larceny from the person.
Frank [illegible], felonious assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$23,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	67⅝	300 Lake Shore	67¼
1200 Western Union.	76⅞	100 do	67⅛
25 do	77¼	300 do	67
300 do c.	76⅞	200 do	66⅞
200 do b3.	77	1200 do s3.	66¾
200 do c.	77⅛	10 do	66½
700 do	77¼	600 do	66⅞
900 do	77⅛	500 do	67
100 do c.	77⅛	200 do	67⅛
600 do	77¼	400 do c.	67¼
100 do	77⅛	300 do s3.	67¼
300 St. L. & I. M. b3.	20	900 do	67⅛
15 do	20½	200 do c.	67⅛
400 Pacific Mail	38⅜	300 do	67⅛
600 do	38¼	200 do c.	67⅛
400 do s3.	38	1200 do	67¼
1000 do	37⅞	400 do	67⅛
100 do c.	37⅞	300 do	67
3200 do	38	300 do s3.	66⅞
200 do	37⅞	200 Erie Railway	16¼
300 do	37¾	100 do	16⅛
1300 do	37⅞	600 do	16¼
600 do	38	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	108¼
1200 do	38⅛	21 do	108
100 do c.	38⅛	100 do	108½
800 do	38¼	300 St. Paul	39⅛
2100 do	38⅛	300 do	39¼
300 do s3.	38	400 do	39⅜
200 do	37⅞	100 do	39⅜
100 do s3.	37¾	700 do	39½
500 do	37⅞	100 St. Paul Pf. c.	72⅛
100 Michigan Cen.	61⅞	100 do c.	72
200 do	62	100 do c.	72⅛
300 do	62½	100 do	72½
100 do	62⅝	500 do	72⅜
200 do	62½	200 Rock Island	106⅞
100 do	62¾	300 do	107
300 do	62½	200 do	107⅛
150 do	62¼	100 Panama	131
400 Tol. & Wab. b3.	5	18 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	38
200 do s3.	4⅞	800 Ohio & Miss	20½
1100 North-western	41¼	200 do	20⅝
300 do s3.	41	200 do	20¾
100 do c.	41¼	100 do	20⅝
300 do c.	41⅜	500 do c.	20½
100 do c.	41⅜	500 do	20⅝
200 do	41½	100 do s3.	20½
100 do c.	41½	350 do	20⅝
400 do	41½	900 do	20¾
200 do	41¼	100 do b3.	20⅞
100 do s3.	41⅛	300 do c.	20¾
200 North-west. Pf.	59¼	1100 do	20⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121½	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 12	118¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 12	117	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	116½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Ga. 7s, G. B. b. c.	100½	10 Mich. Cen.	62
2,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	67⅝	100 do b. c.	62
2,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	104	53 do	61⅝
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, C.	109	100 do	61⅞
1,000 N. J. Cen. con.	107½	100 do b3.	62
3,000 M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	81½	100 do c.	62⅛
27,000 do b. c.	81¾	100 do b30.	62¼
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	88⅜	200 do	62¼
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F.	105	100 do	62⅛
2,000 M. & E. 1st, con.	106½	100 L. S. & M. S. u. r.	66⅞
1,000 Erie 3d.	99	800 do b. c.	66¾
2,000 L. S. 1st, C. R.	104	1900 do	66⅝
3,000 North Mo. 1st.	86¼	600 do	66¾
5,000 do	86⅛	400 do	66¾
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	75⅞	400 do	66⅞
12,000 do	76	20 do	67⅛
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	104¾	2100 do	67
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br.	93⅞	600 do	66⅞
11,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br.	92⅛	100 do	66¾
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103⅛	1720 do	66⅝
8,000 do	103	200 do	66⅝
5,000 do b3.	103⅛	200 do b3.	66⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	101½	100 do b3.	67
1,000 U. Pac. S. F.	94⅝	5 do	66⅝
5,000 do	94½	300 do	67
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	89¾	100 do s3.	67
9,000 do b3.	90	200 do s3.	66⅞
1,000 P. of Mo. 2d. b. c.	70	100 do s3.	66¾
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s. C'v.	83½	400 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	41⅛
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.	86	11 do	40¾
2,000 L. & N. C. '98.	88	200 do	41¼
40,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, S. F. b. c.	101	100 do c.	41¼
2,000 Can. So. 1st, coupon on	62	100 do	41⅜
15 B'k State of N. Y.	105	300 do	41⅜
5 D. & H. C. b. c. s3.	120	100 do b3.	41⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel.	20	11 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	58⅝
300 do b. c.	20	200 do b3.	59
200 do	20¼	300 do b3.	59⅛
700 West. Union s3.	77	12 Cen. of N. J. opg.	105
300 do	76⅞	100 do b. c.	104¾
700 do	77	400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3	39⅜
400 do	77⅛	200 do s3.	39½
800 do c.	77⅛	400 do	39⅝
200 do c.	77⅛	100 do c.	39⅝
900 do b3.	77½	13 do	39⅞
2100 do	77⅜	200 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	72⅛
1500 do	77¼	400 do s3.	72⅛
500 do	77⅜	200 do	72⅝
2100 do b3.	77½	500 do	72⅜
200 do s10.	77⅜	200 do	72½
2900 do	77⅜	200 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	60¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	108¼	100 do	61
100 Union Pac.	72¼	100 N. J. Southern	1½
100 do	72	100 Pac. of Mo. b. c.	12
300 Pac. Mail b. c.	37⅞	100 do	11½
300 do	38	100 do	11½
500 do	38⅛	20 P., F. W. & C. G. b. c.	100¼
500 do	38	65 do	100
100 do u. r. c.	37⅞	100 Kan. Pac. b. c.	15
100 do	37⅞	600 do	15½
100 do s3.	37⅞	100 S. L., I. M. & S. b. c. b3	20
100 do b3.	38	100 do	19½
100 do b60.	38⅛	100 do	19⅝
100 do s3.	38	100 S. L., K. C. & N. Pf. b. c.	26
200 do	38	10 Alb. & Sus. b. c.	101
1200 do	38⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. b. c.	103
200 do	38⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	21⅛
300 do b3.	38¼	200 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	29½
1800 do s3.	38¼	500 Ohio & M. b. c.	20½
200 do	38⅜	700 do	20½
100 do c.	38⅛	700 do b3.	20½
100 Erie b. c. u. r. c.	16¼	400 do	20⅞
100 do b3.	16⅜	600 do s3.	20¾
100 do b3.	16⅜	900 do	20⅞
50 Clev. & P. G'd	91½	100 do b10.	21
		200 do c.	20⅞
		100 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c.	41
		100 do	40½
		100 C. C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	4⅝
		100 T., W. & W. b. c.	4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 H. & St. J. 8s. C.	83⅜	600 Western Union	77¼
5000 Un. Pacific 1st.	103	700 do	77⅜
200 Pacific Mail	38¼	500 do	77⅛
200 do b3.	38⅜	400 do b3.	77⅜
200 do b3.	38½	2600 do	77⅝
400 do s3.	38	75 Michigan Central	62¼
400 do b3.	38⅛	200 do	62½
400 do	38⅜	500 Erie Railway	16⅜
100 Lake Shore s3.	66¾	100 North-west s3.	41⅜
200 do c.	66⅞	100 Rock Island	107⅛
200 do c.	67⅛	200 do	107
200 do	67⅛	200 St. Paul b3.	39½
100 do b3.	67⅛	300 do	39⅛
300 do	67⅛	300 do	39⅝
500 do	67⅛	200 Ohio & Miss	20¾
50 do	67¼	100 do s3.	20¾
200 do	67¼	100 do	20⅞
600 do	67⅛	300 do b3.	21
1000 do	68	100 do	21
300 do	67⅞	200 do	21⅛
100 do	67⅞	600 do	21
400 do s3.	67⅞	800 do	20⅞
100 do	67⅞	500 do b60.	21
500 do	67⅞	300 do s3.	20¾
800 do	68	100 N. J. Central	104⅝
100 do	67⅞	35 do opg.	104⅞
700 do	67⅞	100 C., C., C. & Ind.	61⅛
700 do	67⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867	120½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	44	50 American Exp.	59
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	67¼	100 do b. c.	59
3,000 S. C. 6s, n., J. & J.	35½	12 U. S. Express	61½
10,000 U. Pacific S. F.	94	400 W. F. Ex. b3.	83
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	99½	100 C. & P. guar. b. c.	91½
2,000 do	99¾	200 U. Pacific b. c.	71⅛
1,000 do	100	200 do	71
1,000 M. & S. P. C. S. F.	81¼	200 do	70¾
6,000 N. J. C. Conv.	107¼	100 do	70½
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	95¼	100 do	71
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	76	200 do	70½
3,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st.	41	100 do	70
1,000 Great W. 2d.	55	100 do	69¾
1,000 L. & W. B. Con.	96½	200 do	69¾
1,000 Am. D. & I. Co. 7s.	101	300 do	70
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.	48	100 do	70½
100 C. Coal of Md. b. c.	49⅜	200 do	70½
5 do	50	800 do	70½
100 A. & P. Tel. b. c.	20¼	400 do s3.	70
50 do	20	400 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	41⅜
50 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	108	200 do	41¼
50 do	108¼	100 do	41⅛
500 ErieR'way. b. c. s3.	16⅜	10 Cen. of N. J.	104⅞
200 Western U. b. c.	77⅝	50 Chi. & R. Island b. c.	107¼
800 do	77⅜	100 C., M. & S. P. b. c.	39½
200 do s6.	77¼	200 do	39⅝
100 do b3.	77⅜	400 do	39⅝
100 do s3.	77¼	300 do	39⅜
200 do	77⅜	525 do	39½
10 do	77⅜	120 do s3.	39⅜
500 do	77¼	600 do	39⅝
100 do s3.	77⅛	400 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	72½
100 do b3.	77¼	50 T., W. & W. b. c.	4⅞
200 Pacific Mail b. c.	38⅜	300 do	4¾
200 do s3.	38¼	100 do	4⅝
200 do	38⅛	30 Del., Lack. & W.	118⅞
900 do	38	55 do b. c.	118¾
700 do	37⅞	100 A. & P. Pf. b. c. b3.	4¾
1800 do	37¾	129 P., F. W. & C. G'd.	100½
150 Mich. Cen. b. c.	62¼	34 do b. c.	100⅜
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	67⅝	34 do	100½
600 do	67½	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	20⅞
100 do	67⅜	600 do	20¾
100 do	67¼	100 do s3.	20⅝
200 do	67⅜	100 do	20⅝
100 do c.	67⅜	10 O. & M. Pf. b. c.	40¼
100 do s3.	67	100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	21⅜
600 do	67¼	100 do	21¼
200 do	67⅛	100 do	21
700 do s3.	67	200 Kan. Pac. b. c.	15
400 do c.	67	100 S. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	19½
500 do	67⅛	20 Mor. & Ess. b. c.	102½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Ala. 8s, 1886.	30	20 N. Y. C. & Hudson	108
10,000 D. of Col. 3.65s.	67¼	300 Lake Shore	67
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103⅛	300 do	66⅞
2,000 do	103	900 do	66¾
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	94	200 do s3.	66¾
20,000 do	93½	1000 do	66⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F.	81¼	600 do s3.	66½
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	99¾	800 do	66⅝
		100 Panama	132
3,000 M. & E. 1st, C.	106⅜	200 Pittsburg	91½
100 Quicksilver b3.	18	200 Union Pacific	70½
200 Quicksilver Pref.	24⅝	400 do	70
400 Western Union	77¼	200 do	69¾
100 do s3.	77⅛	100 do	69⅞
1300 do	77	100 do	70
100 do b10.	77	100 North-western	41⅛
100 do b3.	77	100 do s3.	41⅛
500 do s3.	76⅞	30 N. J. Central	104¾
500 do	76⅞	100 Erie Railway	16⅜
100 Mich. Central	62⅛	10 Rock Island	106⅝
400 do	62	600 St. Paul	39⅛
300 Pacific Mail	37¾	200 Toledo & Wab.	4¾
1100 do	37⅝	1000 Ohio & Miss.	20¾
500 do	37¾	300 do	20⅝
200 do	37⅝	600 do	20½
100 do	37½	200 Ohio & Miss. Pref.	40½
300 do	37⅝	300 do	40¾
10 do	37⅞	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.	26½
300 do	37⅝	100 do	26¼
1100 do	37½	100 Morris & Essex	102½
500 do s3.	37⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.	12
500 do b3.	37⅝		

TUESDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange was less active to-day than on yesterday, and under sales to realize the profits accruing from the recent rise one of the reactions incidental to a bull market took place. The transactions aggregated 140,000 shares, the principal activity being in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Ohio and Mississippi. In the early dealings the market was weak, but after mid-day prices made a sharp advance, this being followed by a decline later on. Lake Shore rose to 68, and at the close sold at 66½@66⅝, the lowest prices of the day. Pacific Mail rose to 38½, and subsequently declined 1 ₩ cent. Western Union advanced from 76⅞ to 77⅝, closing at the former price. Ohio and Mississippi reached 21⅛, but later fell off to 20½. Michigan Central ranged between 61⅞ and 62¾, leaving off at 62. Union Pacific closed at 70, after touching 69½. Panama advanced from 131 to 132, and the North-western and St. Paul shares were comparatively firm. Kansas Pacific advanced to 15½, and Missouri Pacific declined to 11½, recovering at the close to 12. C., C., C. and I. opened at 60¾, and afterward advanced to 61⅛. Investment shares were generally firm.

The money market was easy with the bulk of business at 5@6 ₩ cent. for call loans. There were some transactions at 7 ₩ cent., but the market closed with free offerings at 5@6 ₩ cent. Discounts were quiet at unchanged rates. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported three months discounts in the open market at London at 3¾ ₩ cent. and a loss of £24,000 sterling by the Bank of England, on balance. Consols and United States Bonds were quiet, the former being a fraction lower, at 93¾@93⅞ for money and 93⅞@94 for the account, and the latter firm, Old 1865s closing at 105⅜, 1867s at 108⅛@108¼, 10-40s at 106⅛@106⅜, and New 5s at 104⅝. Erie fell off to 14⅜, but subsequently advanced to 14¾@14⅞. The sterling exchange market was quiet, and a shade firmer. Actual business was at $4 84 to $4 84½ for long and $4 88 to $4 88½ for demand bills, but the nominal asking rates remain at $4 85 and $4 89. The gold market was weaker, owing to the telegrams from Washington in regard to the Cuban question, the tone of which was decidedly peaceful. Opening sales were at 113@113⅛, but on receipt of the telegrams alluded to there was a decline to 112¾, the market closing at the lowest point. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $61,000, coin, was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were firm, notwithstanding the decline in gold. The prices current in the early dealings showed an advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. in some issues. There was a brisk demand for railroad mortgages and the market, with few exceptions, was firm. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, advanced to 100, but do. Consolidated Sinking Funds fell off to 81¼. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold sevens sold at 88⅜. The Pacific issues were generally firm. Toward the close Union Pacific Sinking Funds declined to 93½, but the final quotation was 93¾ to 94¼. Ohio and Mississippi second advanced to 76. In State bonds, District Columbia 3.65s declined to 67¼.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,050,091, against $4,659,275 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,960,132 in 1874. The total exports from the port since Jan. 1 were $14,231,815, against $13,132,930 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $15,374,522 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

Gold receipts	$567,110 79
Gold payments	325,490 63
Gold balance	45,037,697 20
Currency receipts	909,121 44
Currency payments	720,723 30
Currency balance	36,474,869 21
Customs	493,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 18.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	113	112¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	117⅝	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	120⅜	120⅜
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84¼	$4 84¼@$4 84½
New-York Central	108⅛	108⅛
Rock Island	106⅞	107
Pacific Mail	38⅝	37⅝
St. Paul	39⅛	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72⅛
Lake Shore	67¼	66⅝
North-western	41⅛	41⅛
North-western Preferred	59⅛	59⅝
Western Union	76⅞	76⅞
Union Pacific	72	70
Wabash	5	4¾
Del., Lackawanna and Western	118⅞	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	104⅝
Panama	130	132
Erie	16⅜	16⅜
Ohio	20¼	20½
C. C. and Indiana Central	4¼	4⅝
Harlem	133	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New York Central	108½	108⅛	440
Erie	16⅜	16¼	2,400
Lake Shore	68	66½	32,410
Wabash	5	4⅝	1,650
North-western	41½	41	4,900
North-western Preferred	59¼	59	700
Rock Island	107⅛	106⅞	880
Chicago and Alton	103	103	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¾	39⅛	6,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	72¾	72	2,900
Pittsburg	91½	91½	375
C., C., C. and I	61⅛	60¾	350
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	104⅝	275
Michigan Central	62¾	61⅞	3,275
Morris and Essex	102½	102½	200
Union Pacific	72¼	69½	4,600
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅝	4⅝	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅜	21	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	29½	29	200
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅛	20¾	15,150
Ohio and Mississippi Pref.	41	40½	800
Missouri Pacific	12	11½	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4¾	4¾	100
Panama	132	131	100
Western Union	77⅝	76⅞	27,225
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.	20¼	20	850
Pacific Mail	38½	37½	30,120
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Quicksilver Preferred	24⅝	24⅝	200
Kansas and Pacific	15½	15	1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	83	83	400
American Express	59	59	200
Iron Mountain	20	19⅜	725
New-Jersey Southern	1⅛	1⅛	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	26½	26¼	200
Total sales			139,425

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120½	120¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114⅛	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114⅛	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg't'd	118⅜	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	118⅜	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅜	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅜	120½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120½	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¼	116½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117½	117⅝

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $121,000 for interest, and $92,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$19,863,000
Gold balances	1,004,377
Currency balances	1,837,577

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$82,441,797
Currency balances	3,656,029
Gold exchanges	4,929,015
Gold balances	*863,122

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	26	Han. & St. J., due '76.	99¾
Ala. 5s, '86	26	Han. & St. J., due '86.	102¼
Ala. 8s, '86	28	Han. & St. J., due '87.	102¼
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	38	N. Y. Reg. B'nty L.	104
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	11	N. Y. Coup. B'nty L.	104
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	53
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	53
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.	11	N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J.	36
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O.	36
Georgia 6s	92½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 1.	3
Ga. 7s, new bds.	102½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 2.	2¾
Ga. 7s, indorsed	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 3.	2¾
Indiana 5s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	Ohio 6s, '86	108½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	Rhode Island 6s	106
Ill. War Loan	100	South Carolina 6s	35
Kentucky 6s	100½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	34
Louisiana 6s	41	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	34½
La. 6s, new bds.	42	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	34½
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	42	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	34½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	42	S. C. 6s, L. C., '69, A. & O.	34½
La. 6s, Levee bds.	42⅛	S. C. 7s of '88	35½
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4¾
La. 8s, L. B. of '75.	42½	Tennessee 6s, old	45
Michigan 6s, '78-79	104	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	43
Mich. 6s, '83	106	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	43
Mich. 7s, '90	108¼	Texas 10s of '76	102
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100	Virginia 6s, old	36
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	75
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	101	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	67⅝
Fund. B. due '94-5	103	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d se.	45
L. B. due '81 to '91, incl.	102½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
Asy. or Un., due '92	102½	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	67¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bs.	113⅞	Buf. & Erie new bds.	103
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs.	106⅞	Buf. & State Line 7s.	101
Alb. & Susq. 3d bs.	100	Lake Shore Div. bds.	103
Bost., H. & E. g'td.	17½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
Ches. & O. 6s, ex. cou.	28⅞	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	104
Chic. & Alton 1st	112⅛	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	95
Chic. & Alton Inc.	105	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	109½
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	107½	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	109½
St. L., Jackv'e & C. 1st.	100	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S. F.	113
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103¼
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s '95.	101	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	115¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	107	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¼
L. & W. B'e con., g'td.	95½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, coup.	118
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	100½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, reg.	115
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	116	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	112½
M. & S. P. 1s, 7s, $G. RD	91	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	115¾
M. & S. P. 1st, 7s, £GRD	93	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg.	114½
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	99	North Missouri 1st.	86
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	91½	Ohio & M. Con., S. F.	95½
M. & St. P. con. S. F.	81½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	94
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	100	Ohio & M. 2d Con.	75⅞
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	95	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	104½
C. & N. W. 1st.	107	Cen. Pac. San J. B.	93⅞
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	88¼	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	92
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	87½	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.	96½
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.	86	Western Pacific bds.	96½
Gal. & Chi. Ext'd.	108¼	Union Pac. 1st, bds.	103
Peninsula 1st Conv.	101½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	107⅜	Union Pac. S. F.	94⅜
C., C., C. & I. Con. bds.	96	So. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	60
Morris & Essex 1st.	115½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	89¾
Morris & Essex 2d.	111¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	70
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900.	102	Pit., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st.	115⅛
Mor. & Es. Con'n.	104	Pit., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	106½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	107½	Pit., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d.	102
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G'd.	106¼	Clev. & Pit. Con. S. F.	108
Erie 1st Extended.	106	Clev. & Pit. 4th, S. F.	100½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	104	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	47½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Rome, W. & O. C. 1st.	88½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	59
Long Dock Bonds	102¾	Alton & T. H. 1st.	107½
Han. & St. J. 8s Con.	83¼	Alton & T. H. 2d. Inc.	69
Dub. & S. City 1st.	105	Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	80
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	84
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	82	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	60
Ind., Bloom'n & W. 1st	27	Tol. & Wab. 2d	55
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.	101½	Tol. & W. Cons. C.	32
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	107	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	84
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	55
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	104	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	64
C., P. & A. old bds.	101	W. Un. bds., 1900 C.	98¼
C., P. & A. new bds.	103	W. Un. bds., 1900 R.	97¾
Det., M. & T. bds.	102½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Germania	109
Butchers & Drov's'	125	Hanover	87
Central National	99	Importers' & Trad's.	190½
Chatham	136	Mechanics'	138
City	301	Merchants'	118
Commerce	115	Metropolitan	128
Corn Exchange	135	Nassau	103
First National	200	New-York	128½
Fourth National	92	Ninth National	80
Fulton	150	North America	98½
Gallatin National	128	St. Nicholas	100
German American	79	State of New-York	105

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102½	103
City 6s, New	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137	137⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	55
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅞	53
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	107	108

The statement of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, as reported by the Bank Examiners to the Bank Commissioners of the State of New-York, to be found in another column, shows the institution to be in a good financial condition. The assets of the company, mostly consisting of first-class mortgages and bonds, amount to $1,766,474. The officers and Directors of the company include some of our foremost bankers and financiers.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 204 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,188 head, or 374 cars, of which 151 cars were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 134 cars for the same time last week, and 377 cars for the same week last year; the market opened moderately active, owners holding for last week's strong prices, but they were obliged to make a concession of ⅛c.@¼c. on good to best shipping grades, and a strong ¼c. on common quality; attendance of buyers of all classes fair; general quality of offerings good; weather warm and rainy; 1,300 head were disposed of, mostly Steers, a fair proportion of which was bought by Eastern dealers; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 898, 1,006, 1,132, 1,240, 1,366 and 1,424 lb., at $3 87½, $4 80, $5 12½, $5 25, $5 80, and $6 50; Texas Steers, fat, averaging 1,281 lb., at $5 60; Kansas do., ranging from 1,001 to 1,273 lb., at $5@$5 50; Ohio do., averaging 925, 985, 1,005, 1,128, 1,175, and 1,426 lb., at $4 15, $4 60, $4 80, $5 12½, $5 25, and $5 62½; Indiana do., averaging 900, 956, 1,130, 1,237, and 1,381 lb., at $4 15, $4 60, $4 90, $5 50, and $6 62½; Michigan do., averaging 953 lb., at $4 50; stock do., ranging from 805 to 953 lb., at $4 12½@$4 25; Cows and Heifers, $3 75@$4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—No fresh arrivals; receipts for the week 11,600 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week, and 18,400 head for the same week last year; market unusually active, all offerings finding ready sale; 40 car loads were disposed of yesterday and to-day; general quality of offerings good; no Canada stock in market; attendance of purchasers fair; prices ¼c. higher than those of last week, and strong closing quotations; of the sales made 13 cars were for the Brighton butcher trade; the majority of the balance were bought for the Eastern markets; the yards are bare of stock; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 107 lb., at $6 55; 93 lb., at $5 95; 89 lb., $5 60; 94 lb., at $6 45; 100 lb., at $6 30; 91 lb., at $6; 112 and 117 lb., at $6 50; 90 lb., at $5 90; 95 lb., at $5 87½; Ohio do., averaging 112 lb., at $6 45; 94 and 98 lb., at $6; 100 lb., at $6 12½; 75 lb., at $5 20; 87 lb., at $5 25; 101 lb., at $6 50; 82 lb., at $5 75; Indiana do., averaging 89 lb., at $5 60; 78 lb., at $5; 79 lb., at $4 87½; Illinois do., averaging 98 lb., at $6 45.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 18.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,350 head; more than half the supply were from Chicago. The market is improved with a better demand; prices advanced ¼c. ₩ lb.; sales of choice at $10; extra, $9@$9 75; first quality, $7 50@$8 75; second quality, $6 50@$7 25; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,861 head. The supply was nearly double that of last week, and the demand was fair. Prices did not improve, but the different flocks were sold off early at steady rates; sales in lots at $2@$3 each; extra, $3 50@$6 50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700 head; late yesterday the market declined 10c.@15c., and to-day 10c. more, owing to the unfavorable weather; butchers', $2 25@$3 75; fair to medium Steers, $4@$4 80; good do., $5@$5 25; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs very dull; 5c.@10c. lower; packing, $6 90@$7 15; Boston and New-England, $7 10@$7 25; shipments, 1,230 head. Sheep dull and nominal; receipts, 1,200 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Flour dull. Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 00¼, spot; 99⅝c., February; $1 00⅛, March; $1 06¼, April; No. 3 do., 81c.; rejected, 66¾c. Corn very firm and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2 Mixed, 43¾c., spot; 42⅞c., February; 46⅜c., April. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2, 30½c., spot; 30⅜c., February. Barley quiet and weak at 81c., spot; 77½c.@78c., February. Rye—Demand good at full prices; sales at 66½c.@67½c. Dressed Hogs dull and drooping at $7 87½@$8. Pork—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $19 15@$19 20, spot; $19 30, February; $19 55@$19 57½ March. Lard steady and firm; sales at $12 22½@$12 25 spot; $12 30 February; $12 45@$12 47½ March. Bulk Meats steady with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 10¾c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat easier at $1 00⅜, cash; 99¾c., February. Corn unchanged. Oats dull. Pork, $19 27½@$19 30 February. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged; little doing. Wheat generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50 bid, cash and January; sales at $1 55, March; No. 3 do., $1 35. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39¾c., cash; 39c.@39⅛c., January. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye nominally higher; 70c. bid. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Dry-salted Meats unchanged, only a jobbing trade. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 11¾c. Green Meats dull and nominal. Hogs lower; shipping, $6 40@$6 70; packing, $6 75@$7. Cattle declined; good to prime, $4 75@$5 25; fair do., $4 25@$4 50; choice native Cows, $3 75@$4; fair to good, $3@$3 50; native stockers, $2 25@$3 75; feeders, $3 75@$4 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 head Hogs, 1,350 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $1 35@$1 40. Corn dull, with more buyers than sellers at 42c.@43c. Oats dull at 35c.@42c. Barley dull but unchanged. Pork inactive at $20@$20 25. Lard dull; Steam, 12 3-16c.@12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c., spot; 8c., seller March. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Green Meats dull and nominal; weather warm. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at $1 07. Butter—Demand good at full prices for choice. Hogs dull; common to good light, $6 90@$7 10; fair to good packing, $7 15@$7 25; receipts, 4,610 head; shipments, 690 head.

*BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Receipts—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 21,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; Spring neglected; sales, 2 cars White Michigan at $1 38½@$1 40. Corn dull; sales, 2 cars of new at 54c. Rye neglected. Oats neglected. Barley fairly active; sales of 15,000 bushels Canada at 95c.@$1, and 1 car Two-rowed State at 90c. Pork dull at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines, nominally $1 10.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, unchanged. Oats unchanged. Provisions—A fair consumptive demand; nominally unchanged. Lard unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1876.

The receipts at the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	7	Lead, pigs	281
Broom-corn, bales	56	Spts. Turp., bbls.	89
Cotton, bales	2,966	Resin, bbls.	50
C. S. Meal, bags	90	Oil-cake, pks.	1,133
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	129	Pork, pks.	1,167
Copper, bbls.	8	Beef, pks.	1,208
Dried Fruit, pks.	72	Cut-meats, pks.	2,075
Eggs, bbls.	1,140	Grease, pks.	157
Flour, bbls.	11,748	Lard, pks.	959
Wheat, bushels	97,500	Lard, kegs	320
Corn, bushels	32,640	Stearine, pks.	12
Oats, bushels	15,640	Butter, pks.	2,769
Rye, bushels	80	Cheese, pks.	1,651
Malt, bushels	4,102	Tallow, pks.	116
Barley, bushels	8,142	Oil, bbls.	55
Grass-seed, bags	1,971	Dressed Hogs, No.	804
Beans, bbls.	259	Pecans, pks.	221
Peas, bushels	2,420	Starch, bxs.	841
Corn-meal, bbls.	450	Skins, bales	8
Corn-meal, bags	1,465	Tea, half-chests	570
B. Wheat Flour, pks.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	133
Hops, bales	712	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	106
Hides, No.	476	Whisky, bbls.	306
Hides, bales	903	Wool, bales	102
Leather, sides	50,861		

ASHES—Have been selling only in small lots at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₩ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm at the advance figures of yesterday—ranging from 16½c.@19½c. for ordinary to prime invoices, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales reported here of 6,000 bags by the Rosario, 4,000 bags by the Susanne, 1,000 bags by the St. Ursula, 500 bags by the Morning Star, 400 bags by the H. A. Holmes, and 374 bags by the Ceres on private terms. And at New-Orleans, 4,413 bags by the Caroline, (sold previous to the arrival,) at 19⅜c., gold....Other kinds very quiet and nominally as last quoted.

COTTON—Has been rather more active, for early delivery, at unchanged figures....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12¼c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,335 bales, (of which 942 bales were on last evening,) including 1,105 bales to shippers, 6,129 bales to spinners, and 101 bales to speculators....A fairly active trade has been reported for forward delivery at firmer prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,100 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on last evening, and 17,300 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 31-32c.@13c.; February, 13 1-16c.; March, 13 5-16c.; April, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; May, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; June, 13 15-16c.; July, 14 3-32c.; August, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,966 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 22,235 bales, against 32,230 bales same day last week and thus far this week, 73,393 bales, against 90,669 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,715,814 bales, against 2,348,579 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 29,625 bales; to the Continent, 5,180 bales; stock in New-York, 143,858 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 839,950 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. Desirable shipping Extras, in lines, have been offered sparingly and quoted strong in price, checking operations, though a good demand has been noted for the English market. City Mill Flour quiet but firm; mills generally working on contracts previously made, chiefly for the West Indies. Minnesota Extras also quoted firm, but with less doing. Other trade and family Extras quiet, within our range, indicating no important alteration. A moderate inquiry prevails for Superfine and No. 2, as also for unsound stock, at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,475 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 85, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 75@$4 for the better qualities, and $3 25@$3 35 for very poor; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50, with some fancy brands quoted at higher rates; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 30; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7 30, and Patent at $6 90@$9 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 95@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations, including 1,000 bbls. very good Extra State, to arrive next week, at $5 30 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour has been generally dull, and quoted barely steady as to values. Offerings moderate, but demand light....Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 20@$4 85 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$8 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at about previous prices....We quote at from $4 10@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 280 bbls., mostly at $5 10@$5 30 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in limited request, yet quoted unaltered as to values....We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$4 40 for White do.; $3@$3 40 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $3 75 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 470 bbls....Corn-meal (in bags) has been inactive at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice ₩ 100 lb....Buck-wheat Flour quite dull within the range of $1 90@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ₩ 100 lb....Oat-meal neglected and somewhat nominal, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—Trade has been very quiet; prices have not varied much. Sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 85@$3 05; 700 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10⅜c.@10¾c.; 300 bbls. Currants, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 300 cases Sardines, 13½c. for quarter bxs.; 50 casks Turkey Prunes, 5⅝c.@5⅞c., and 20 cases Citron, 21½c.@22c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull and difficult to market without making concessions which the principal holders have been unwilling to grant. Export demand very limited and the few bids reported as 2c.@3c. under asking prices. Inquiry from millers also light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels, at $1 24 for choice old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 23½@$1 30 for Red Western; $1 40@$1 46½ for White Western; $1 02 for poor Chicago Spring, ungraded, in store; 98c.@$1 for rejected Spring, (with $1 23 reported as the best bid, and $1 25 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat;) No. 1 Wheat scarce and held at extreme rates....Corn has been more active, with the dealings reported as largely for export, especially in new Mixed, opening lower but closing stronger, favored in part by the further decline in ocean freights....Old closed lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 142,500 bushels at 62½c.@63c., chiefly at 63c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing firmly at 63c., afloat; 62½c.@63c. for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@62½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, car lots; 57c.@57½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western; 70c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 71c. for old Yellow Western, in store; 64c.@65c., mostly at 65c., for new Yellow Southern; 64c.@65½c., chiefly at 64c. for new White Southern; 41c.@54c. for unsound and unmerchantable, mostly at 54c. for unmerchantable; 75c. for choice old round Yellow, (one car-load.)....Rye has been inactive at former quotations. Prime State quoted at 95c.@97c., from dock and delivered; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., and good to prime Western at 88c.@90c. ₩ bushel....Barley dull and unsettled; last sale of Canada West reported was at $1 18 for fair, called No. 2. A boat-load of Canada West reported as sold to-day, but without reliable particulars....Barley-malt inactive and nominal within the nominal range of $1 20@$1 45 for about fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do....Canada Peas dull since our last, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02@$1 03 ₩ bushel. Last sale was made at $1 02¼ ₩ bushel....Buckwheat partially neglected, with State quoted nominal at 60c. ₩ bushel....Oats have been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices, with sales reported of 35,000 bushels at 47c. for Mixed Western; 46c.@48c. for Mixed State; 47c. for No. 2 New-York; 45c.@51c. for very poor to prime White Western, car lots; 49c.@52c. for White State, the latter rate for choice....Hay, Straw, and Feed without further important change....Clover-seed strong and wanted for export, in part for Germany; sales reported to-day of 600 bags choice State, part to arrive, at 14c.; 300 bags choice Jersey at 13¾c.; 60 bags very good Western at 13⅝c.; and 200 bags prime Pennsylvania at 13½c. ₩ lb. Seed market otherwise dull; quotations nominally as before.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at steady prices. Sales, 2,000 Rio Grande, 21¼ lb., 19c., gold, 4 months; 5,000 do. on private terms; 5,600 Montevideo, 21¾ lb., to arrive, 21c., gold, 4 months; 2,259 Bogota; 875 Wet-salted Texas; 1,760 Central American, and 790 Ecuador on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in fair demand at firm prices, closing at $1 70 ₩ thousand; sales, 400,000....Eastern Spruce Lumber has been generally slow of sale at $12@$14 for random cargoes....Market otherwise comparatively dull; quotations essentially unaltered....Rockland Lime, $1@$1 50 ₩ bbl.

METALS—Business in Ingot Copper has been on a restricted scale at about previous prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23⅛c.@23¼c., cash, ₩ lb.; sales, 150,000 lb....Copper products have been in light demand generally, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c. ₩ lb....Very little animation can be noted in iron. Scotch Pig has been held firmly, but has met with a slow sale. American Pig has been in limited demand at about late rates; offerings of most brands quite liberal; sales, 200 tons No. 1 American Pig at $23 ₩ ton....Wrought Scrap, quiet at former figures....Iron Rail, dull and somewhat nominal. Steel Rails in fair request....We quote: Summerlee, $31 50@$32; Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$30; Glengarnock, $31; Coltness, $33; Gartsherrie, $32 50; No. 1 American Pig, $23@$24; No. 2 do., $21@$22; Forge, $17@$20; English Iron Rails, (in bond,) $35@$36, gold; American Iron Rails, $43@$48, currency, at works; Old Rails, $20@$22; American Steel Rails, $65@$67 50, at works; Wrought Scrap quoted at $30 ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $57 50@$62 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 11⅞c.@12¼c., gold....Lead has been quite moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices. We quote foreign Pig at $7 12½c.; American Pig, $5 90@$6, gold, (with sales of 96 tons at $5 95;) Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9½c.; and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been quiet, but firm at from $7 15@$7 30, gold, for foreign, and $7 50@$7 60 for domestic....American Steel has been in light request, with prices ranging from 9c.@16c., currency, ₩ lb.; English do., 6½c.@16c., gold, ₩ lb. Offerings liberal....Regulus Antimony has been held firmly, but has been very lightly dealt in; quoted at 14¼c.@14½c., gold....Shot has been inactive, but steady, with Drop quoted at 9¾c., and Buck at 10¾c., ₩ lb....Tin has been very dull since our last, yet without important change in price....We quote Straits at 18⅞c.@18¾c.; English, 18¼c.; Refined do. at 18¾c.@19c.; and Banca at 23½c.@24c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $7 37½@$7 75; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$6 75; Charcoal Terne, $6 87½@$7 25; Coke Terne, $6 12½@$6 37½, gold, ₩ box....Zinc has been in comparatively limited demand at 8¼c.@9c., gold; sales, 15 casks, at 8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—More activity has been reported in New-Orleans, with a firm market for the better qualities, which have been most sought after. We quote within the range of 48c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy; sales reported of 700 bbls. in lots, within our range, chiefly at 56c.@60c. for good to choice; and, at auction, 80 bbls. at 45c.@55c. ₩ gallon....Foreign quiet, with job lots of English Islands sold at 35c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@48c. ₩ gallon....Syrups have been in fair request within the range of 37½c.@60c. for Sugar, chiefly for home use; 35c.@42½c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses continues inactive within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet in the local market within the range of $1 62½@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained; $1 80@$2 20 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 62½ for No. 1; $4 25@$7 25 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₩ 280 lb....Sales, 250 bbls. good Strained at $1 70, and 3,000 bbls. strained, at Charleston, at $1 55 ₩ 280 lb., with freight to Bristol at 3s. 9d....Tar continues in limited demand at $2 12½@$2 37 ₩ bbl....City Pitch very dull at $1 87½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been rather more sought after, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 290 bbls. at 37c., and 15 bbls. at 37½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted rather less firm, on a very moderate demand....Crude has been inactive, quoted at 8c., in bulk, and 11c.@11½c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in light request, with early delivery quoted at the close 14c.@14½c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c....Naphtha, 9½c....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—A slow movement has been reported in Pork since our last, at essentially unchanged prices....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 275 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75 for uninspected and $21 for inspected, and 50 bbls. City Mess at $21....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₩ bbl., without transactions....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, January, February, or March option, quoted at $21 ₩ bbl., without business. Sales, 250 bbls. Western Mess, April, at $21 20....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at [illegible] for heavy to light, and Pigs at [illegible]....Western Hogs at [illegible]....Cut-meats continue in fair request at steady prices....Sales have been reported of 5,000 lb. Rib Bellies, 12 lb., at 12c.; 100 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11¾c.@12c.; 20 bxs. Short Cut Hams, 13 lb., at 13c., and 250 bxs. Backs (at Boston) on private terms; also sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote fresh Hams, in bulk, 11½c.@11¾c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10¼c.@12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅝c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 lb. average, quoted at 12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c....Bacon has been in less demand in the local market, and quoted less firm....City Long Clear at 11½c.@11¾c.; Western Long Clear at 11c., delivered....Sales have been reported of 200 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 11¼c.; 310 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10⅞c.@11c., from dock....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11 5-16c.@11⅜c., and for January and February delivery quoted 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11½c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10½c.; Short Clear at 10¾c., and Cumberlands at 10⅝c.; and Short Rib at 10½c.@10½c. Sales for Western delivery reported of 100 bxs. Short Clear, at Chicago, at 10⅜c.; and 1,200 bxs. various cuts, also at Chicago, on private terms....Western Steam Lard has been less freely dealt in, and quoted rather easier at the close....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 450 tcs. prime at 12⅞c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs. January options, at 12⅞c.; 1,000 tcs. February options, at 12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c. asked; 500 tcs. March, at 13⅛c., closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.; and 500 tcs. April, at 13¼c., closing at 13 3-16c.@13¼c....And for Western delivery, 2,000 tcs. Lard, for export, on private terms....City Lard has been in very light demand, with sales reported of only 50 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12¼c. ₩ lb., which was the asking rate....Refined Lard has been very quiet since our last, with sales reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13⅜c., and 150 tcs. for the West Indies at 13½c....Beef has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business, chiefly in a jobbing way....We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32....Beef Hams have been quiet, but quoted firm at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern; sales, 25 bbls. very choice Western at $25, an extreme rate....Finest makes of Butter and Cheese held rather more firmly, and in fair request....Fresh Eggs in better supply and much depressed in price, ranging from 24c.@28c. on a moderate inquiry....Tallow has been quiet since our last, with sales of 50,000 lb. good prime at 9¼c.@9⅜c....Stearine inactive for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₩ lb. Sales, 15 tcs. Western at 13½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—A more active demand has been noted for Raw on refining account at firm prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,001 hhds., 9 bbls., and 25,853 bags, including 550 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 8c.; 450 hhds. refining New-Orleans within the range of 7¼c.@7½c.; 1 hhd., 9 bbls., and 53 bags very choice Guadaloupe to the trade at 9¼c.; 4,000 bags Singapore on private terms; 18,600 bags Pernambuco at 8c.@8 3-16c., and 3,000 bags Brazil at 7⅝c. ₩ lb....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock, 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock, 8½c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c....Refined Sugars have been rather more active, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅛c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10½c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Quiet to-day; prices unchanged; sales 400 half chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 10½@$1 11, on sales of 200 bbls., chiefly at $1 10½ ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Business has been fair in domestic product, on a generally steady market for desirable lots, which have not been offered with much freedom. Manufacturers have shown rather more disposition to operate. Foreign product quiet within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 52,000 lb. domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 45c.@48c.; 28 bags Scoured California Fall at 60c.; 30 bales short Extra Pulled, 5,000 lb. low Super Pulled, and 50 bales Donskoi on private terms; 13,000 lb. Texas at 25c.@28c.; 211,000 lb. California Fall at 13½c.@20c.; 2,500 lb. California Spring at 24c., and 31 bales Australian at 45c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively brisk trade has been reported in the line of Grain engagements, but at lower rates, especially by steam for Liverpool. The movements in Provisions have also been liberal, but at reduced figures. Offerings of Flour, Clover-seed, and Leather fair at current quotations. Cotton movements quite moderate; quotations as before. In the chartering line a fair demand has been noted for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, at about previous rates, with an otherwise very tame market....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 1,140 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d., chiefly at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 97,000 bushels Grain, at 8d. ₩ 60 lb.; 2,200 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 2,500 bags Oat-meal on private terms, quoted at about 32s. 6d.@35s.; 450 bags Clover-seed, part at 35s., and 30 tons Leather at 50s. ₩ ton; and 400 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₩ bbl....For London, by sail, 100 tons Measurement Goods and 13,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₩ ton; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. ₩ tierce; and 400 bales Hops at ½d. ₩ lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ₩ 60 lb....For Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 8¼d. ₩ bushel; also a British ship, 800 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth, and a German bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Resin, from Charleston, at 3s. 9d....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian brig, with about 1,500 quarters grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a Russian bark, 668 tons, with about 4,200 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Bristol, Channel, direct, a British bark, 403 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters grain, at 6s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 598 tons, with about 3,700 quarters grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₩ quarter....For Havre or Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 674 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 150 tons Lard and Bacon at 42s. 6d.@45s.; and 85 tons Leather (part through freight) at 75s.@80s. ₩ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 2.25 reichs-marks; and 500 sides Leather at 4.25 do....For the Russian Baltic, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans (reported as chartered there) at [illegible] ₩ lb....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 28,000 bushels Grain at 15¼c. ₩ bushel....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 649 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 40s....For Alexandria, an American bark, 521 tons, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 27c. ₩ case....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, 161 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 55c., gold, ₩ bbl....Coal and Lumber trade tonnage, coastwise, in moderate request at late figures.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 4,017 bales; gross, 4,613 bales; exports, to France, 200 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 317,904 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 3,118 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,691 bales; coastwise, 387 bales; sales, 1,417 bales; stock, 82,259 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,687 bales; gross, 1,787 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,560 bales; sales, 1,726 bales; stock, 82,879 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bill is 3¾ ₩ cent., which is 1¼ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 14⅞; do. preferred, 30.

1 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16d. for money, and 93⅞ for the account.

2:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £24,000. Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for short sight. Rentes 65f. 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier, Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Middling Mobile, 6 11-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 14,500 bales, of which 11,300 bales were American. Cotton to arrive easier, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters, of which 6,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive weaker. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped December, at 6 9-16d.; Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 29s. 6d.@29s. ₩ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 31s.@31s. 6d. for old do. Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 6d. ₩ cental for average California White. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ₩ tierce.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6⅞d.

5 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 9-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 18—2:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 50s. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 10¾d.@10⅞d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil opened at 23s. 3d.@23s. 6d., and closed at 24s. ₩ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Spanish gold, 209@209¼. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, short sight, currency, 79@79½ discount.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP.—(Christmas Pantomime.)

PARK THEATRE.—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.—MY TOM NEXT.—Mr. John Dillon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris.—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—DRAMATIC READINGS by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—ORGAN CONCERT.—Mr. S. P. Warren, Mrs. F. Crane.

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The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has a truly edifying faith in the virtues of a caucus. For a party in want of a policy that is the only way to find one; for a party troubled with indiscreet and unruly members that is the only infallible specific. It went into caucus at the beginning of the session for the purpose of drawing up its programme of legislation, but it only succeeded in resolving that a caucus was such a very good thing that there should be an advisory one kept permanently on hand. But as there are members of the party, like Mr. HOLMAN, who will talk without asking permission of the proper authority, there is to be another caucus for the purpose of discovering what is to be done with leaders who cannot lead and followers who will not follow. Democratic Senators are reported as saying that the party must soon decide on a policy upon which to go before the country, and that such a policy must find expression and decision in the House at no distant day. The bewildered leaders in the House will probably want to know why these Senators have failed to give the faintest outline of such a policy themselves.

The Kentucky Legislature has elected JAMES B. BECK to the United States Senate, to succeed JOHN W. STEVENSON, whose term expires March 4, 1877. The Democratic caucus which nominated the successful candidate, on Monday night, was so stormy that the quarrel was carried into the Legislature, where eleven ballots were taken before an election was had. Some of the Democrats refused to vote for BECK, and some declined to vote at all. The contest began more than two weeks since, with about half a dozen candidates, all of whom dropped out, one by one, leaving Mr. BECK and Gen. J. S. WILLIAMS, familiarly known as "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS, in the field. On Monday night, when BECK's nomination seemed imminent, a Pike County member, who declared, with great solemnity, that he represented "a poor but proud constituency, whom money could not buy," charged in the caucus that money was being used in BECK's interest. A brother Democrat besought the gentleman from Pike not to "draw down from its lofty pinnacle the name of this country's greatest statesman," thereby meaning BECK. And a Mr. CRADDOCK, who said that he had "sucked Democratic for twelve years," pathetically entreated a more formal presentation of the charges. What Democratic nourishment CRADDOCK had sucked does not appear; but the intelligent reader must infer that it was the juice for which Kentucky is famous. Mr. BECK was not investigated, but elected; and it is only just that he should be mentioned as a Representative who, as member of the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, made a good record for fairness, honesty, and ability.

There are eighty-six departments in France, two of which return five Senators, six return four Senators, twenty-eight return three, and the remainder two Senators each. Other five Senators are returned from the territory of Belfort and from the colonial dependencies of France in Africa and Asia. These, together with the seventy-five life Senators already elected by the Assembly, make up the three hundred members who will compose the upper house. The term of Senators elected by the people is nine years, only the two hundred and twenty-five about to be chosen will be divided by lot into three classes, the first seventy-five retiring at the end of three years, the second at the end of six years, and the last only serving out the full term. The method of election is similar to the indirect one followed in our voting for President, but each department has its own electoral college, composed of as many delegates as there are communes in the department. With these delegates, whose election is now being canvassed, there are entitled to sit and vote the members of the Departmental Council and the Councils of the Arrondissements or largest subdivisions of the department. According to law, the electors do not proceed to the choice of Senators till a month has elapsed from the date of the election of the communal delegates. But that requirement is not absolutely binding on the first election under the Constitution.

As there are 36,000 communes in France, the average number of delegates to whom is committed the duty of casting the vote of their districts for Senators will not be less than 400 in each electoral college. When these electors meet, they are to be divided into voting sections of not less than 100 members each. It must be remembered that as each commune elects its own delegate, a very considerable diversity of political affiliations may exist among the members of the electoral college. Each of these delegates is entitled to vote for as many Senators as his department returns, and no Senator can be elected on the first two ballots who does not secure enough votes to represent an absolute majority of the people who voted for the electors, and whose supporters do not also number at least one-fourth of the members of the Electoral College. On the third ballot a candidate, in order to be elected, need only secure votes enough to represent a plurality of the popular vote. A more cumbrous arrangement of electoral machinery it has never entered into the mind of man to devise, and its operation may considerably modify the calculations as to the complexion of the new Senate based upon the results of the communal elections. Still, the general conclusion is inevitable that the "Conservative," or, in other words, the official, candidates for the Senate will be elected in the vast majority of cases. Only a small number of the candidates favored by M. BUFFET and the Duc DE BROGLIE are Republicans by conviction, and in spite of their possession of fifty-five of the life Senators, the men who organized the Republic will be confronted in the upper house by a mixed majority of Monarchists and Bonapartists, perfectly willing to see the Republic destroyed.

We are gravely informed that Controller ROBINSON's methods of paying bills have been "the cause of a remarkable comparison" with those of his predecessor, Mr. HOPKINS. The proof of the statement is that two bills, from ex-Assemblymen GEDNEY and WAEHNER, respectively, for committee expenses, were returned to those gentlemen to be filled out in greater detail, and attested by an affidavit. With these changes Mr. ROBINSON paid them. Mr. HOPKINS, it would appear, paid several bills of the same sort without requiring them to be filled out so minutely; but it is satisfactory to learn that they "were not exorbitant." It is to be hoped that the new Controller will continue his good work, and not forget to keep the public fully informed of his methods of doing it. It is true, the information so far vouchsafed to us, is not so gratifying as it might be, inasmuch as the reduction of expenses appears to be more imaginary than real; but the idea is good, and doubtless the Controller will send back many more bills to be made out in greater detail before he pays them. By so doing he will furnish the desired opportunity for "remarkable comparisons" with the ways of his Republican predecessor.

The effect of a mild Winter on the bills of mortality is very clearly shown in the returns presented to the Board of Health yesterday. The number of deaths reported last week, with a mean temperature of 30°, is 169 less than the number reported during the same period last year, when the average marked by the thermometer was 11° lower. While the general health of the City is thus exceptionally good, the number of deaths from diphtheria maintains a rate which is simply monstrous. During the eight weeks between Nov. 21 and Jan. 15, there have been 656 deaths from diphtheria—an average of 82 per week. More than half of these have occurred in tenement-houses, and it is curious to notice that two-thirds of the whole number have occurred on the first and second floors of dwellings. It seems obvious that the lower strata of air in our thickly-populated neighborhoods favor in a very remarkable degree the development of diphtheric poison, and it may be safely inferred that this is quite as much due to the vitiated atmosphere formed in filthy and badly-drained cellars as to causes arising from the neglect of those who live immediately over such reservoirs of disease. The gross ignorance of sanitary laws displayed in house-building is probably more directly responsible for the alarming prevalence of diphtheria than all other causes combined.

Gov. TILDEN's Message to the Senate yesterday, was a model of evasion. The specific information which was called for in the resolution to which this Message is supposed to be a reply the Governor carefully avoids giving. He indulges instead in abundance of loose generalities, which read like a rehash of parts of his last year's Canal Message. The resolution, as adopted by the Senate, called for

"The results of the investigations thus far obtained by the commission, with the testimony thereto pertaining, and the titles and objects of the actions now pending, with the progress thereon made, and the names of the officials charged with complicity or connivance as aforesaid."

In reply to this the Governor says that the commission is preparing its general report, that the special reports prepared by it have been sent to the Attorney General for his consideration, and that the present incumbent of that office has been engaged in the trial of one of the cases arising out of the report of the commission, since the day of his taking office until a week after the resolution of the Senate was adopted, and to that officer the Senate is referred for information on the subject. This is absolutely all that there is in the Message which can be called a reply to the inquiries made of the Governor. Following this meagre information comes a long argument in favor of making the special appropriation asked for in the Governor's annual Message for the Attorney General. This appropriation, we are told, is for "expenses necessary for preparing these suits for trial;" but what the suits are, exactly the information called for by the Senate resolution, the Governor carefully omits to state. He suggests, however, that the Canal Board should be clothed with all the powers of the defunct commission.

THE CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

It is not difficult to understand the apprehensions which are excited in the minds of the Democratic leaders by the present state of their party, and by its attitude in reference to public business. Congress has now been in session about five weeks, not reckoning the Christmas vacation. It is in no spirit of partisanship or of unfairness that we say that the Democrats have made a very bad beginning of their Winter's work. The fact must be obvious to every rational man in the country. It is plain even to those unscrupulous newspapers which "ratted" to the Democratic Party when its fortunes seemed brightening, and which have lately been giving the Republicans to understand that they are prepared to return—for a consideration. The best men of the Democratic Party can scarcely fail to be mortified and disheartened by the series of failures which their Representatives in Congress have made. They have gone on from one blunder to another. The effect of these blunders on the public mind has not been relieved by a single wise act or fortunate stroke on the part of the Congressional leaders. They have nothing to show as a set-off in their favor. If ill-luck can be supposed to have that potent influence over the fortunes of political parties which it sometimes seems to exercise over those of individuals, we must suppose that the Democrats are laboring heavily under the evil spell. If they gain a temporary advantage, something or other is sure to occur to wrest it from them. Many persons have a strong prejudice against associating themselves with what is called an "unlucky man" in business—a man who fails in everything he undertakes. The Democratic Party will begin the Presidential campaign under a similar ban, unless something happens pretty soon to lift it out of the morass in which it is sinking.

We need not dwell on the internal dissensions which were caused by Mr. KERR's appointment of committees. Probably some of them were unavoidable, and yet it is evident that Mr. KERR took less into account than a man in his position *must* do, if he would be successful, the jealousies and heart-burnings which necessarily are found in the ranks of a great party. No man can make up committees in such a way as to satisfy everybody, but Mr. KERR has done it in a manner which appears to have offended everybody. The effect of this will not wear off. Mr. RANDALL's easy defeat by Mr. BLAINE is doubly unfortunate for the Democrats, because it destroys that confidence in him which the members of a great party are bound to have in a leader, if they mean to do any good—and because there is no one who can fill Mr. RANDALL's place to better advantage. Mr. MORRISON could not lead the House as against Mr. BLAINE. Mr. COX is not adapted for such a work. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD would not do it now, if he could. The result is that the Democratic majority in the House must necessarily drift all through the session, without helm or compass. And what comes of that kind of navigation it does not need a seer to point out.

This is bad enough for the Democrats, but what makes the situation still worse for them is the impossibility of keeping down what we may call their *ruinous* men. Many a Congressman, whose name is not known outside his own district, believes that he has quite as good a right to be heard on the question of the finances as Mr. RANDALL or Mr. MORRISON, and what is the good of his being in Congress at all if he cannot get up and speak whenever he feels disposed? We shall hear more and more from such men during the next few weeks, and their performances will be awaited by the shrewder leaders with an agony of alarm. Months have been spent in raising up a frail fabric which these wild and free spirits may easily overturn. On Monday there was Mr. HOLMAN, with his resolution for taking a decided "step backward" in relation to specie payments. The *World* scarcely affects to conceal its grief over such stupidity. And yet, if its party really agreed with it in its "hard-money" views, Mr. HOLMAN'S crotchet would be of as little consequence to the Democrats as Gen. BUTLER'S was formerly to the Republicans. The true cause for anxiety is that the *World* cannot trust its party. It knows very well that in endeavoring to reconcile the hard-money views of the East with the soft-money views of the West, it has an utterly hopeless task before it. It might as well try to mix oil and water. There never was a more impracticable job attempted in modern politics. The Democratic Party is irreparably divided on the financial question—far more so than it ever was on the war questions. It may be very hard for the leaders, who, like poor ANDY JOHNSON, have been playing the part of "MOSES" for so many years past, and who only get in sight of the promised land to see it suddenly disappear, like a mirage in the desert. But the state of affairs is too plain to be mistaken. And nothing but a wonderful succession of Republican blunders—wonderful, but not impossible, for nothing is impossible—can prevent all this from having a vast influence on the approaching Presidential campaign.

THE AMENDED RULE.

The old dispute whether the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, or of the Appropriations Committee, is leader of the House is in a fair way to be revived. Just before the adjournment of Congress in 1865, the business of the Ways and Means was divided. When the next Congress met, the question of precedence between these two commitees was mooted. Now, by the appointment of the House committees, at the beginning of the present session, which Mr. Cox declared to be "the work of an invalid," Mr. MORRISON, hitherto unknown to fame, is put in the position of leader of the House, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, while Mr. RANDALL, one of the most prominent of the new majority, is given the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. The work of the two committees is not unlike, and it may be a nice question as to which of them is the more important. By the adoption of an amendment to the 120th Rule of the House, the Democrats have practically given control of the most momentous measures likely to be considered by this Congress into the hands of Mr. RANDALL'S committee. The rule referred to is as follows: "No appropriation shall be reported in such General Appropriation bills, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress, and for the contingencies for carrying on the several departments of the Government." The amendment adopted on Monday, by a nearly strict party vote, strikes off the last clause of this rule and substitutes the words "nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto, changing existing laws, be in order, except such as, being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditure." That is to say, it shall not be in order to incorporate in a Post Office Appropriation bill a clause appropriating money for a new and special purpose. But it would be in order, for example, to add to that bill a clause forbidding the running of fast mail trains, or abolishing the carrier system of the delivery of letters in New-York.

What are known as the "General" Appropriation bills included in the scope of the 120th Rule are those appropriating money for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for consular and diplomatic expenses; for the Army; for the Navy; for the expenses of the Indian Department; for the payment of the invalid and other pensions; for the support of the Military Academy; for fortifications; for the service of the Post Office Department, and for mail transportation by ocean steamers. This list of bills, it will be seen, can now be made to carry as "riders," propositions affecting every department of the Government. If the Committee on Appropriations can claim that any proposed legislation will save money to the Government, such a proposition can be tacked on to an Appropriation bill. In all the bills with which the committee is charged, there must always be one which can carry the desired measure along with it. A proposition to reduce the Army, for example, should properly be in the hands of the Committee on Military Affairs. Under the newly-amended rule, it can be attached to the Army Appropriation bill as being germane thereto and designed to "retrench expenditures." And it is planned that radical measures of this sort may be thus introduced under the cover of the necessary appropriations for carrying on the several departments of the Government.

Those opposed to the adoption of these extraneous measures, which would still be germane to the subject matter of the Appropriation bill, must take the responsibility of defeating the whole bill, unless they are strong enough to defeat the objectionable clauses when they are acted upon *seriatim* in the Committee of the Whole. For example, a section in the Naval Appropriation bill might order the disarmament of three-fourths of the present naval force. It would be germane to the bill; it would "retrench expenditure." In a normal condition of things, it would come from the Naval Committee; but, coming from another committee, which presumably represents the policy of the majority of the House, it would not only be an integral part of a measure needed for the support of the Navy for a fiscal year, but it would command the votes of the dominant party in the House, as a separate proposition from another committee could not. Fixed in an Appropriation bill by the House, it must pass Congress, or there would be no money for the maintenance of the Navy. This may be an extreme case, but it is not an impossible one.

Under existing rules, the Committee on Appropriations have the same extraordinary privileges which were originally granted to the Ways and Means Committee when that committee had charge of the appropriations for carrying on the Government. The "General" Appropriation bills, which we have just specified, have preference over all other bills of a public nature, "unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House." Moreover, these bills may, by a vote of a majority, be made a special order for a certain day, or be made a special order from day to day until disposed of. By the adoption of the new amendment, therefore, any radical proposition, which, as a separate bill, might be brought before the House with great difficulty, may be attached to an Appropriation bill and kept there until disposed of. When we consider that the Appropriation Committee thus has precedence in the business of the House, and that it has now obtained the power of initiating legislation on almost every subject likely to come before Congress we can see how enormous is the influence which it has secured. This is practically a revolution in Congressional legislation. Mr. RANDALL'S committee is placed in the forefront; Mr. MORRISON'S "leadership" is a barren honor.

It was claimed by the Democrats, in the debate on this amendment, that the action of the Appropriation Committee would be "only recommendatory." Those who are familiar with the power of party discipline in legislative bodies will smile at such a specious plea. If this leading committee, representing as it does the majority of the House, presents propositions which conform to the rules, and are agreed upon in caucus, their "recommendatory" attitude will never be misunderstood by the rank and file of the Democratic Party in the House. It is scarcely necessary to say that usage, fairness, and honest legislation require that nothing should be included in an Appropriation bill but the legislation proposed for the purpose of maintaining that branch of the public service for which the bill is designed to furnish the means. The iniquity of the "back pay grab" partly consisted in its being attached to an Appropriation bill. But the Democrats, who are in a minority in the Senate, and in a majority in the House, propose to throw upon the Senate the responsibility of defeating some of the great Appropriation bills, or passing them with such wild schemes as the House may see fit to incorporate with them. They will send to the Senate no party measures as separate propositions. Of course, the country will see that this is a trick to make the Senate partly responsible for any intended mischief. But the country will watch with curious interest the use which the Democratic majority makes of its new powers.

THE CAR CONDUCTORS.

To the majority of persons condemned to spend much time in that machine of discomfort, the street-car, the conductor is a harmless individual whose chief business in life is to collect fares and continually cry "Move up a little there in front!" Very few passengers, as they revenge themselves on this hapless person by giving him their doubtful currency, know that he is an oath-bound official, watched, "spotted," and forever moving in the midst of traps and spring-guns. Nevertheless, the humble and deprecatory servant of a corporation, who takes kicks and coppers with equal resignation, is an official upon whose motions a constant watch is set, and whose life is made a burden to him by the consciousness that he has assumed responsibilities which may at any moment prove too much for him. A man may be a failure as a United States Senator; he may even disgrace his country in a foreign official position; or he may steal the people's money, wear prison stripes, and still manage to rub along very comfortably through life. But to fail as a car-conductor is to be a social and moral wreck. To have one's bell-punch and twenty-five dollar deposit taken away is to be sent out upon a cold and heartless world, a vagabond.

There seems to be a growing belief among the street-car corporations that their conductors, as a class, are conspirators, whose aim is to steal the money which they collect, and form plots for the more effectual ruin of their employers. It is assumed that a man may be honest in other departments of human activity, but as soon as he takes the fares of a car-load of passengers he becomes totally depraved, and is only restrained from indiscriminate piracy by a series of checks and balances, which is as awful as a Kuklux obligation, and as intricate as the famous Morrill tariff. On the Second avenue road, for example, the unhappy man who signs a contract as conductor delivers himself over, body and soul, to a bondage which resembles that of the feudal retainers of the Middle Ages. He acknowledges in advance that he is no longer a responsible being. Not content with having a bell-punch, an alarm clock, and various other mechanical contrivances, hung round his neck, to answer as an artificial conscience, he agrees that the report of any company detective (otherwise "spotter") shall be final and conclusive as evidence against him when he shall be brought before a magistrate, charged with neglect, embezzlement, or defalcation. This miserable being also agrees that the deposit of twenty-five dollars, which he made at the beginning of his servitude, shall be forfeited, together with one week's wages, without recourse or legal proceedings, in case a "spotter's" report shall be against him in any case. Moreover, this subordinate functionary, the conductor, whose occupation appears to the thoughtless and casual passenger so insignificant, is obliged to solemnly swear that he "will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties"—not of a President of the United States, as this language might lead us to expect, but of a conductor on aforesaid road. The iron-clad oath, which, strange to say, contains no obligation to support the Constitution of the Republic, concludes with the asseveration "I have never been employed on this or any other horse-railroad. So help me God!"

It is evident that the car companies are collecting such enormous sums of money that the managers are distracted by the constant thought that they are exposed to robbery. They are in the trying position of that Duke of BRUNSWICK whose collection of gems and gold was so prodigiously valuable that he spent his life in a strong room, surrounded by spies, guards, and wonderful machines to catch robbers. It also follows that these corporations have a very vivid perception of the rascality of the human race. If they were themselves extortioners, greedy, covetous, overbearing, and as soulless as corporations are usually represented, they could not be more profoundly impressed with the necessity of maintaining a rigorous espionage over their employes. It is also clear that the companies have no confidence in the courts; the conductor's contract is a confession of judgment in advance, and the "spotter" is witness, prosecuting attorney, and jury. The car conductor lives with a sword of DAMOCLES hanging over him. Is it any wonder that he is sometimes morose and gloomy? Or that he requests passengers to "move up" with ungentle tones? He works in all weathers—and our climate boasts an infinite variety. His day is from fifteen to seventeen hours long. His heart is hardened to human suffering, for he is compelled to smother his passengers with noxious air, and torture them by bodily compression. Moreover, he is paid the wages of a day laborer. Who would not be a car conductor?

THE SAMOAN GAZETTE.

Now that the Samoan Kingdom has a Constitution and a howitzer, it will naturally make further advances in civilization by establishing a newspaper and a gallows. Indeed, the announcement that a Samoan Government organ will appear at an early day has already been made. A printer has been found on one of the islands who was a remnant left over from a great Samoan dinner some years ago, and who escaped being warmed over and served up at a subsequent entertainment in consequence of the abolition of cannibalism and the introduction of pork. This living illustration of the survival of the toughest is to be the editor of the forthcoming *Samoan Gazette*, and as soon as he receives a font of type from San Francisco, together with ink, editors, and paper, he will issue the first number of the new journal.

The Samoan Islanders have made much progress toward civilization, and the greater part of them can read and write in their curious language. If this paper is sold at a low price it is quite possible that it will obtain a fair circulation. Being the Government organ, it will have excellent facilities for obtaining information as to the policy of the Prime Minister in respect to wearing trousers on state occasions, and as to the views of the King concerning the relative strength of French brandy and Jamaica rum. Its political news will, therefore, be trustworthy and important. As to the rest of its news columns, their contents will doubtless interest the subscribers. The Samoan public is probably sufficiently civilized to read with interest of a defalcation in the local Custom-house, involving a loss of six brass buttons and a small looking-glass, and of the flight of the culprit and his supposed escape to Australia. A full account of a review of the whole Samoan Army, with especial commendation of the grace with which the Army performed a marching salute, and subsequently sat down on a camp-stool, thus demonstrating that trousers do not require the wearer to perpetually remain standing, would of course be read by every patriotic Samoan, and would greatly please the Army himself. If the Samoan public can be lured to write letters to the editor, the attractiveness of the newspaper will be much increased. Letters from a "Father of a Family," praising the editor's efforts to induce Samoan young ladies to show more zeal in killing sharks and in other domestic occupations, and less fondness for the frivolous pleasure of drinking rum with foreign sailors, would please all other fathers of families who might read them; and letters from young lady readers asking the editor's opinion as to whether striped stockings are designed to be worn about the neck or used as head-dresses, would insure the popularity of the paper in fashionable circles. The leading articles will of course be judiciously adapted to the limited culture of the Samoans, and, if the editor is wise, he will not permit the discussion of such dead issues as the true way of cooking a missionary or the size of the club with which a Samoan lover should woo his bride. Cannibalism and the capture of brides by assault and battery are among the customs which exist no longer in the Samoan Islands, and any reference to them will tend to excite recollections of indigestion and broken heads, which will be hostile to the spirit of nationality and brotherhood.

There is but one cause of doubt as to the success of the *Samoan Gazette*. It must, of course, depend for its support chiefly upon its advertising columns, and it remains to be seen to what extent the Samoans can be induced to advertise. A man who buys no clothing, makes no investments in real estate, builds his own house in an hour or two with his own hands, and supplies his table with bread-fruit plucked from ownerless trees, has few wants to which he can wish to call the attention of the public, and is not the sort of man whose custom can be successfully courted by shop-keepers. Such, however, is the normal and ordinary Samoan, and it is in vain to hope that he will advertise, or that persons will be sufficiently rash to pay for advertisements in the expectation that he will read them. Where, then, are the advertisements of the *Samoan Gazette* to come from? To be sure, there is the Government advertising, but it will necessarily be very small. Suppose that the War Department does advertise once a year for sealed proposals for furnishing the Army with a knapsack, or that the Navy Department does keep standing for several weeks a notice to the effect that the crew of the national canoe will be paid off and placed on a peace-footing, if he will present himself at the department's side gate; still no newspaper could live exclusively on such small and unfrequent advertisements. It is true that the editor may insert a few foreign advertisements, setting forth the praises of some Fiji *restaurateur* who supplies supper parties with sailors, missionaries, and natives in every style, or the claims of some Tahitian variety theatre where the far-famed Kanaka ballet troupe performs the true Hawaiian *hula-hula*; but the admission of such advertisements would do more injury than good to a newspaper published in a moral community, and would be especially improper in the case of a Government organ. There is reason to fear that for some years to come the *Samoan Gazette* will be published at a daily loss of money, and that Mr. STEINBERGER will have to foot the bill. If, however, the editor has sufficient ability and Mr. STEINBERGER sufficient money to make a good newspaper, and to trust to time for its financial success, they may ultimately make a fortune out of the *Gazette*, and dress in purple breech-cloths and eat costly *poi-poi* every day.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

"Caste" was acted on Monday at the Brooklyn Theatre by Messrs. Montague and Beckett, Misses Marie Gordon and Geraldine Maye, and the regular company of the house. Mr. Montague's performance of *George D'Alroy*, and Mr. Beckett's *Eccles* elicited general commendation at Wallack's, a few weeks ago, and it will be readily believed that the change of scene in no way impaired the effect of these very finished and agreeable personations. Miss Gordon's *Esther* was conspicuous for a grace and dignity seldom so felicitously associated with the rôle. Miss Maye was *Polly*. Mr. Burroughs *Captain Hawtree* and Mr. Lamb *Sam Gerridge*—Mr. Lamb, by the way, being the original representative of the character in this country, about nine years since. This distribution of rôles it will be admitted, is endowed with uncommon strength, and when we add that "Caste" is very handsomely set at the Brooklyn Theatre, we think we shall have said enough to convince the Brooklyn reader of the inutility of visiting New-York to enjoy a good dramatic entertainment this week at all events.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, Monday, entered upon a week's engagement at Wood's Museum, the drama entitled "Ben McCullough" being chosen as the medium of his rentrée. Mr. Byron is exceedingly popular with the audiences at Wood's, and the plays in which he acts are written with a keen eye to the exhibition of the qualities which have secured the performer his popularity. Mr. Byron is a young and earnest man, and his vivacity is remarkable. Pieces abounding in adventure, and calling for an interpretation more vigorous than delicate are therefore well suited to his style, and the actor and the drama being nicely fitted to each other, the effect is excellent. Mr. Byron appears in "Ben McCullough," to the traits of which reference was made when the work was first made known in this City, every evening and on the afternoon of Saturday. On the other afternoons of the current week, Miss Belle Howitt and a burletta troupe supply an entertainment in which music, poetry, comic prose and spectacular elements are agreeably commingled.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Some judicious changes in the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels, Monday, increased largely the attractiveness of what is invariably a most enjoyable entertainment. From the rising of the curtain the eye was delighted by the exhibition of a beautiful "parlor-car," and, later on, amid the bright and fresh surroundings of this scene a series of vocal selections was rendered in which the sweet tones of Messrs. Wambold and Rudolph, the broad humor of Messrs. Birch and Backus, and the well-distributed voices of the minstrel chorus were heard to unusual advantage. The second part of the performance included a number of unfamiliar incidents. Mr. Add Ryman has mastered a new speech wherein the impression is as cheerful as that of his addresses of old. Mr. Charley Backus has enlarged his gallery of living pictures, and his latest imitations prove just as potent to command mirth as their predecessors. A scene called "Home," between Messrs. Birch and Backus, elicits roars of laughter, and the transactions of the night terminate with an extravaganza entitled "Spectres," which is quite as droll as any previous event of the evening. A large audience—and a happy one—was assembled Monday to note the promised changes.

PARK THEATRE.

Announcement was made, at midnight yesterday, that the Park Theatre will be closed during the remainder of this week to prepare for the production of a new four-act comedy by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

MRS. SIDDONS' READINGS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will read at Steinway Hall this evening. It is some months since this lady appeared in New-York, and we doubt not that her numerous admirers will be well represented on the occasion of her return to Metropolitan audiences.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* suggests Hayes and Blaine.

There is a general demand in the newspapers that the *Congressional Record* shall record speeches as they are made.

Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart was successful last week in the contest to fill a vacancy in the lower house of the Virginia Legislature.

A Nevada paper intimates that Senator Sharon will resign and make room for somebody who will pay some attention to the duties of the position.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, recommends that the railroad law of that State be revised "in the light of the experience of its effects since its adoption."

The Kentucky Republican State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention and nominate electors, is to be held at Louisville on Thursday, May 18.

The municipal election in Philadelphia occurs on Tuesday, Feb. 15, when eleven members of the Select Council and thirty-nine members of the Common Council will be chosen.

The Dayton *Journal* believes that Gov. Hayes is not the only Republican who can carry Ohio for the Presidency, but that he is more certain to carry it than any other candidate would be.

The Charleston *News* appeals to the Conservative members of the South Carolina Legislature to stoutly and obstinately to combat any measure that would lessen the authority of Gov. Chamberlain or impair his influence.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has an Ohio correspondent who writes that if the fight is to be narrowed down to Hendricks and Thurman as Presidential candidates, the Democracy of Ohio will rally to the banner of Hendricks.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* thinks there can be no question that Gen. Toombs takes pride in being among the "outlawed," and that he probably envies Mr. Davis "the prominent honor" sought to be conferred on him by Mr. Blaine.

A Michigan ex-soldier writes to the Grand Rapids *Eagle* that it was pretty hard to be an Andersonville prisoner, but that in his wildest dreams it never occurred to him that the men who ruled his prison would one day be defending their infamous conduct in the very halls of the nation he was suffering to save.

Now that Mr. Eustis, with well known general views, has been selected from all the long list of contestants as leader of the Conservative hosts of Louisiana, the New-Orleans *Republican* gives expression to its hope that the coming campaign will be conducted in a manner to allay any fears of a repetition of the bloodshed and violence of the past two elections.

The Mobile *Register* protests against any movement to induce Senator Goldthwaite to resign, saying that the Democrats of Alabama were fully aware of his infirm health when they elected him, and that it would be the height of ingratitude to a faithful public servant to bring that fact as an objection against him now that he has lost his private fortune and in his old age is dependent upon his official salary.

The "mournful spectacle" in the National House of Representatives moves the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* to remark: "Had Mr. Hill made the special pleader and risen into the heaven of genuine inspiration, he would have made a Union speech, pure and simple, which would have electrified the whole land, and sent Blaine unconsciously to the rear, to play with the ghastly hobgoblin he loves so well, as an idiot jingles with a jack-in-the-box. But Mr. Hill is a political gladiator, and neither a sagacious politician nor a truly wise man."

A SERIES OF MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday was an article headed "A Heavy Claim Against the City," stating that heirs of John or Johannes Vermilye have formed an association to prosecute their claim to an immense estate on the upper part of this island valued at $250,000,000; that Mr. Jacob D. Vermilye has been made the President of said association, and that Counselor T. V. Jarvis Christophers has been engaged as their attorney, &c. Since my return from Europe I have received numerous letters signed T. V. Jarvis Christophers urging me to attend meetings of "the Vermilye heirs," and especially to send the attorney $5 to meet expenses, the last letter conveying the threat that if I do not respond I shall be put among the defendants, and will have to bear the costs. Other members of the family have received similar notices. My brother Jacob D. is now absent from the City, and I obtain the right to say that I am quite sure he has not authorized, unknown and unauthorized by him; that, though the Vermilyes have owned large estates on this island and at King's Bridge and at Yonkers, yet neither he nor either of my brothers nor any of our children has any connection, with said Association, nor has any share in engaging Counselor Christophers in their behalf to prosecute or collect claims of the kind indicated against the City or any other parties. I am told that W. H. Vermilye, named as the Secretary of the association, is not Mr. William Henry Vermilye, (my cousin,) now or lately Cashier of the bank at Orange, N. J. This notice seems to be necessary to prevent misconception and that innocent parties may not be misled.

THOMAS S. VERMILYE,
No. 15 West Fifty-sixth street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Edward H. Sears, D. D., died at Weston, Mass., on last Sunday. Dr. Sears was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1810, and graduated from Union College in 1834, and completed his theological studies in 1837. The next year he was assigned to the Unitarian Church in Wayland, Mass., where he remained until in 1865, when he was installed over the society in Weston. Dr. Sears had published one or two volumes and numerous religious pamphlets. He received his degree from his alma mater in 1871.

Capt. John Schermerhorn, of the United States Marine Corps, died suddenly at his home in Dedham, Mass., last Sunday evening, of rheumatism of the heart. Capt. Schermerhorn entered the service May 10, 1838, and was on the 17th of May, 1871, placed upon the retired list. He leaves a wife and two children.

ACTION TO RECOVER FROM A RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Richard Crowley, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of this State, to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court a complaint against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in an action to recover from the company the aggregate sum of $144,790 90, with interest and costs of the action. The complaint alleges that prior to the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Railroads the Central owed a funded debt of over thirteen million dollars, for the payment of which a sinking fund was provided, and each year subsequently to July, 1864, a certain account was carried to the account of such sinking fund, being part of the profits earned during the year. These amounts, it is claimed, under the Internal Revenue law of the United States, were liable to a duty of five per centum. Payment of that five per cent. has been demanded and refused, and hence this action to recover. A separate cause of action is enumerated for each amount paid into the above-named sinking fund, making altogether about twenty-nine or thirty different items, amounting in the aggregate to the total sum for which judgment is claimed.

ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE CANAL INVESTIGATIONS—THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—COMPLAINANTS AGAINST LIQUOR SELLERS—TRAMPS—THE SUPREME COURT AND COMMON PLEAS OF NEW-YORK—MR. M'CARTHY ON GOV. TILDEN'S "REFORM" POLICY IN THE MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1876.

This morning's session of the Legislature was principally devoted to routine business. In the Senate some little excitement was created by the presentation of a special message from the Governor in reply to the resolution asking for information regarding the results of the canal investigation. The following is the full text of the message:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1876.

To the Senate:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate requesting the Governor "at the earliest possible day consistent with the public service, to communicate to the Legislature the results of the investigations thus far obtained by the commission, with the testimony thereto pertaining, and the titles and objects of the actions now pending, with the progress thereon made, and the names of the officials charged with complicity or connivance as aforesaid; in order that the Legislature may, in view of the information thus furnished, determine what appropriation, if any, or other measures of legislation may be necessary," I have the honor respectfully to state:

1. That the concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate canal affairs, passed in 1875, requires the said commission to report the testimony they shall take, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they shall deem warranted by the facts to the Governor and to the Legislature at the opening of the next session. The commission have made a series of reports to the Governor, twelve in number, on special cases, and, I understand, are preparing with all diligence a general report to the Legislature, in compliance with the concurrent resolution, which will embrace "all the results thus far obtained by the commission."

2. The several reports of the commission to the Governor have been, from time to time, transmitted to the office of the Attorney General for his consideration as to what legal remedies in behalf of the State should be instituted. The conduct of such actions is devolved by law upon the Attorney General. The present incumbent, as the Senate is doubtless aware, from the day of his taking office, was engaged at the Oyer and Terminer of Erie County in the trial of one of the cases arising out of a report of the commission, until a week after the adoption of your resolution. For particular information on the subject of this part of your inquiry, I respectfully refer you to that officer. In the passage of my annual Message referred to by your resolution, I expressed the opinion that the object of primary and transcendent importance in the measures connected with the administration of canals is "to reform the system and to establish every possible security against the recurrence of the evils." This object is to be attained by an exposure of the wrongs, by appropriate measures of legislation to prevent and punish similar wrongs hereafter, by the enforcement of existing laws, imposing penalties upon the wrong-doers, and, as far as possible, by compelling restitution. Even in the narrow sense of pecuniary advantage to the people, infinitely more is accomplished by breaking up the system than can be hoped to be recovered in civil action. If adequate proofs could always be had, complete restitution cannot always be effected; still less full damages for wastes committed to enable the illicit profits to be gained which are often much larger than those profits. The expenditures in jobs connected with the canals have averaged from two to three millions of dollars annually. Nearly the whole of this amount can be saved to the Treasury or left in the pockets of the tax-payers without detriment to any public interest. For the present fiscal year that saving has been accomplished irrespective of any litigations in the courts. There is no reason why the same saving should not be effected hereafter. The indictment, trial, and conviction of persons who have committed criminal offenses under existing laws have for their object the general purpose of remedial justice by deterring in the future from the commission of similar offenses. Civil actions by the State, while they have an incidental effect of the same nature, have the further and their main object of compelling restitution of the public money unlawfully taken. Indictments, since the law of 1873, can be found at any time within five years of the time of the commission of the offense. Civil actions by the State, for the recovery of money in such cases, can, under the laws of 1875, be brought at any time within ten years after the cause of action occurred. The investigations of the commission, faithful and laborious as they have been, leave unexplored far more than has been brought to light. Official bodies like the Canal Board and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund ought to be clothed, as permanent standing authorities, with full powers of investigation, in their respective spheres, as to all wrongs done in respect to public moneys or property. The Controller, as the general fiscal representative of the State, and perhaps other public officers ought to be vested with similar powers. It is quite manifest that it would overtask the powers of any man to conduct the criminal and civil actions that have been and ought to be instituted for these objects. Vast sums stolen from the Treasury will be, as in similar cases they have been, employed in securing extraordinary service in legal ability in professional experts and in indefatigable activity to defend by every technical artifice the unjust possession. There is no force of detectives connected with the office of the Attorney General. Neither are the District Attorneys his subordinates. The Attorney General of the United States, on the other hand, has all of the District Attorneys and all of the marshals and deputy marshals, besides a large number of skilled experts perfectly at his command; and Congress every year makes a sufficient appropriation to meet whatever expenses may be necessary in the preparation of suits for trial. The actions growing out of canal frauds involve the examination of complicated facts relating to construction and the quality and utility and value of the work; and they cannot be properly prepared or tried without the assistance of experts.

It has been usual to make a small annual appropriation to enable the Attorney General to employ counsel to assist him in the discharge of his official duties. The suggestion in my annual Message, that the ordinary appropriation would be insufficient, but that a "special" appropriation would be necessary to enable him to enforce the rights of the State and to meet the just expectations of the people, had reference to the expenses necessary for preparing these suits for trial, and for conducting these trials.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

In the House this morning the bill repealing the limitation upon the expenditure of money appropriated for the new Capitol was passed, and Mr. Forester's bill regarding the Fire Department of the City of New-York was ordered to a third reading. It provides among other things that all fines imposed by the Board of Fire Commissioners upon members, and all records given for extraordinary services, and all proceeds of suits, and all license fees shall be held by the Treasurer of the board for the purposes of a trust fund. The board shall also receive one-third of the tax on the receipts of the foreign insurance companies doing business in New-York. They may also receive by gift real or personal property. The bill further provides that $800,000 may be received and held by the board as a permanent fund, and that the board shall have power in their discretion to retire from office by unanimous vote any officer or member of the uniformed force who shall become disabled after ten years' service on a pension not exceeding one-half his former salary, and if not disabled, but by his condition the board shall deem his removal best, he may be retired on a pension of $400. If any officer or member die in the service his widow or child under sixteen years may receive the sum of $300. Officers and members, to avail themselves of this provision, shall pay monthly the sum of $1, the proceeds to be held and known as the New-York Fire Department and Life Insurance Fund.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. A. J. Campbell, which provides for the repeal of the law of 1870 which made eight hours a legal day's work for mechanics and laborers. Mr. Cock, of Queens, offered a bill which provides for the creation of a new county from the towns of Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and North Hempstead. It is intended to call the new county, if formed, Ocean County. A bill presented by Mr. Peabody provides that whenever any bank shall be required by the Superintendent of the Banking Department to make good any deficiency of capital, said bank shall, within ten days, apportion such deficiency equally upon the shareholders, and, if not paid, it shall be a lien upon the stock of the person refusing to make such payment. An important bill affecting the liquor interest was presented by Mr. Herbst. It amends the existing law by requiring persons making complaint for violation of the Excise law to make such complaint in writing, duly signed, and they are held liable for the costs of any suit which may be brought. Before bringing suit, the person making the complaint must give a bond signed by himself and two freeholders, in which he shall pledge himself to pay all costs which may be adjudged against the nominal plaintiff in the action. Mr. Fish introduced a bill for the suppression of vagrancy, which provides that non-resident applicants for food and lodging in any town shall be required to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging. They shall not, however, be detained longer than 11 o'clock of the day after application for lodging shall be made. Town Auditors and the proper authorities in villages and cities where there are no work-houses are authorized to build or lease houses of detention for such vagrants as shall refuse to perform the labor required of them provided the cost thereof shall not exceed $100.

SENATE BUSINESS.

Last week Senator McCarthy offered a resolution directing that such portions of the Governor's annual Message as treated of the national administration of affairs be referred to Congress. The resolution, on motion of Senator Jacobs, was made concurrent and laid on the table under the rule. To-day Senator McCarthy called up his resolution and moved to substitute for it the following:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That we view with astonishment and regret the insignificant space allotted by the Governor in his annual Message to the subject of reform, and his absolute failure to suggest or recommend measures for the correction of abuses in the administration of the affairs of the State Government, while he devotes so large a space of the same to the consideration of national topics, over which the Legislature has no control or jurisdiction.

The Senator from Syracuse spoke at length to the substitute. He keenly criticised the Governor's procrastinating policy in connection with canal reform, and censured severely the uncalled for strictures on the national administration contained in Mr. Tilden's annual Message.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCarthy's speech Senator Jacobs made a motion, which was carried, to lay the resolution on the table. Subsequently, on motion of Senator Woodin, the motion was taken from the table and referred, with the Governor's Message, to the Committee of the Whole.

The President of the Senate announced the following committee on the re-apportionment of the State: Messrs. Woodin, Booth, Rogers, Harris, Moore, Jacobs, and Gerard.

At the instance of the Bar Association of New-York, Senator Gerard offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the sixth article of the Constitution of the State be amended by adding thereto the following section: Section 29.—On the 1st day of January, 1879, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York and the Superior Court of the City of New-York shall cease to exist, and the jurisdiction of said courts shall vest in, and all the Judges of said courts then in office shall become Justices of, the Supreme Court, and any judicial power as a County Judge, and any other special authority and jurisdiction now vested in either of the courts hereby abolished, or in any or either of the Judges thereof, shall vest in the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Department, to be exercised in such manner and under such limitations as the Legislature may prescribe, or so long as the Legislature shall not have acted; then in such manner and under such limitations and regulations as the General Term for such First Department shall from time to time prescribe; and therefore the Judges so transferred shall hold their places for the remainder of the respective terms for which they shall have been chosen or appointed, and suits, actions, appeals, motions, and proceedings then pending in the courts so abolished shall be and become immediately transferred to the Supreme Court for the First Department without prejudice to any undertaking, bonds, pleadings, deposition, or other entry or proceeding previously had therein, and thereafter there shall be seventeen Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Department (which shall consist of the City and County of New-York,) chosen or appointed as provided by the Constitution of this State, and the salaries of all said Justices, except five, shall be provided for and paid by the City of New-York. The General Term of the First Department shall hereafter consist of five Justices, of whom three may constitute a quorum, all of whom shall be designated in the manner in which General Term Justices are now and shall hereafter be authorized by law to be designated.

A bill is in preparation, and will in a few days be presented by Senator Morrissey for the relief of that large body of tax-payers in New-York whose property is in danger of being sold for arrears of taxes. The bill will probably provide that five years' bonds for the amount due be issued and redeemed by installments of twenty per cent., payable yearly, of the tax arrears, together with the interest on the original amount; or the bill may contain a provision directing the Controller to receive twenty per cent. yearly of the amount due by tax-payers, with the interest on original debt. The design of the enactment is to enable the class of persons affected by the bill to tide over the existing commercial depression.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GRANTED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE ASSOCIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A hearing was accorded this evening in the Assembly Chamber by the House Judiciary Committee to Mrs. Joslyn Gage, of Onondaga County, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, of New-York, who appeared in behalf of three woman suffrage associations, including the national organization, to ask that the right to vote for President and Vice President of the United States be accorded to the women of New-York. Both ladies addressed the committee at length. Mrs. Gage spoke first and dealt with the statistical side of the question, adducing many reasons, all of which, however, have been made public before, why women should be permitted to vote. Mrs. Blake's address was forcible and eloquent. She dwelt upon the humanizing influence of women in politics, and made the assertion that the political party which gave women the right to vote for President and Vice President next Fall would win the Presidential election. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

MR. SCHUYLER AS CANAL AUDITOR NOT TO BE CONFIRMED—THE CANAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON THE LEGALITY OF THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Republican members of the Senate met in secret caucus this evening, and it was generally understood that they would consult as to what action should be taken regarding the vacant offices of Canal Auditor and Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The General impression was only partly correct. No mention was made of the Insurance Department matter, the whole of the protracted meeting being devoted to the consideration of the Auditor question. As soon as all the Senators were in their places, and it was ascertained that no unauthorized person was in the chamber, Mr. Emerson took the chair. A Senator from the western part of the State said that it was advisable, in view of the fact that the entire Canal Board was Democratic, that at least one officer who held a vote in that board should be a Republican. He denounced Gov. Tilden's action in trying to have a Democrat appointed to the office, and advised that the Senate refuse to confirm Mr. Schuyler. Several other Senators followed in the same strain. Reference was made to the action of former Democratic Governors who were called upon to nominate officers for confirmation by Republican Senates, and it was shown that in most instances they had sent in the names of Republicans. An instance of this was the action of Gov. Hoffman in nominating Dr. Vanderpoel to be Health Officer of the Port of New-York. The opinion was expressed that Mr. Tilden, in justice to himself and to the Senate, should have taken similar action. It was stated, indeed, that the Governor had tendered the position of Auditor to Mr. Theodore Townsend, a Republican of the city, but that he desired Mr. Townsend before accepting the place, to pledge himself to remove all the Republican officers now in the department and give their positions to Democrats to be designated by himself. This Mr. Townsend positively declined to do, and the Governor assured him that he was exceedingly sorry, but that under the circumstances he could nominate no Republican without exacting the pledge referred to. The generally expressed opinion of the caucus was that Mr. Townsend had acted wisely, and for the interests of the party in declining to agree to the terms proposed by the Governor. An interesting discussion followed as to the legal aspects of the case, and it was finally decided that the Senate would refuse positively to confirm Mr. Schuyler. It was also agreed that this decision should be made known to Mr. Tilden in the morning. It is generally believed that his Excellency, when the action of the caucus is made known to him, will see the necessity of nominating a Republican.

After the caucus a meeting of the Canal Committee was held to discuss the legal question as to who, since the resignation of Mr. Thayer, is authorized to fill the office of Auditor. A long discussion followed, but an adjournment was had without any definite action being taken. It can be authoritatively stated, however, that a majority of the committee will report that the Governor had power only to appoint an Acting Auditor pending the suspension of the Auditor. When that suspension ended, however, as it was ended by the resignation of Mr. Thayer, then the Governor had power only to nominate a candidate for the place, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Consequently, they will give it as their opinion that Mr. Schuyler is illegally holding the position of Acting Auditor, and that he has no right to perform the duties of the office of Auditor.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

GEN. BOYNTON'S THIRD LETTER.

THE BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE—GEN. KILPATRICK ANSWERED—CITATIONS FROM THE RECORDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst. Gen Kilpatrick publishes what he calls a history of the Battle of Missionary Ridge, prepared "with great care and accuracy." The "Phantom Horseman of Resaca," who was not present at Chattanooga during the movement of which he now writes, and his letter shows that he has never since supplied this lack by an accurate reading of the record. To bring Gen. Kilpatrick back to his bearings, it is fairest to present the exact points to which he pretends to address himself. Gen. Sherman, in giving an account of his arrival at Chattanooga and inspection of the ground with Gen. Grant, thus writes in his *Memoirs*:

"'Why,' said I, 'Gen. Grant, you are besieged,' and he said, 'It is too true.' Up to that moment I had no idea that things were so bad. The rebel lines actually extended from the river below the town to the river above, and the Army of the Cumberland was closely held to the town and its immediate defenses. * * * He also explained the situation of affairs generally; that the mules and horses of Thomas' army were so starved that they could not haul his guns; that forage, corn, and provisions were so scarce that the men in hunger stole the few grains of corn that were given to favorite horses; that the men of Thomas' army had been so demoralized by the battle of Chickamauga that he feared they could not be got out of their trenches to assume the offensive. * * * The Army of the Cumberland had so long been in the trenches that he wanted my troops to hurry up to take the offensive first, after which he had no doubt the Cumberland Army would fight well."

Upon this the following comments, of which Gen. Kilpatrick now complains, were made:

And this from a General whose own army alone, of the three engaged, failed in this very battle of Chattanooga to execute what was expected of it and what it was ordered to do. It fought splendidly and persistently, but failed to gain a foothold on the main ridge upon Bragg's extreme right. Hooker carried Lookout, Thomas advancing and supporting his left as it swept around the mountain and reach downward toward the city. Thomas' men needed no example from Sherman: had not seen his army, saw none of his fighting, and knew very little of his movements, rose early from their bivouacks the day after Lookout, swung round over the plains and woods which the rebels had occupied, to make sure of their retreat to Missionary Ridge, then faced the ridge for two miles, formed that grand storming party, and, in the face of an army with sixty cannon in position, climbed those rugged heights and drove Bragg into sudden, unexpected, and rapid retreat. It was more than two hours after the battle was thus ended, by these men, who, forsooth, it was feared would not come out of their trenches to fight till Sherman had set them an example, before Sherman himself heard that the victory had been gained. And ten years after he assumes to sneer at the men who formed Thomas' storming army at Missionary Ridge. Let the official record answer him!—*Sherman's Historical Raid, page 71.*

The points against Gen. Sherman were:

1. That he represents the Army of the Cumberland as besieged and starving at the time when he arrived—when, in point of fact, the line of supplies had been opened by Thomas and the troops from the Army of the Potomac nineteen days before the arrival of Sherman, and when he himself was only thirty miles east of Corinth, and supplies of all kinds were abundant. The condition of the artillery horses, of which Gen. Kilpatrick attempts to make so much, was due to what had been, but was no longer true, about supplies.

2. That ten years after the war he deliberately writes into his memoirs for history, the charge—for although attributed to Grant it is no less a charge which he indorses and sends out with the weight of his name, that the Army of the Cumberland was so demoralized that it was doubtful whether it could be made to fight; though if Sherman could hurry up and coax it into battle, something might be got out of it.

3. That he charges Gen. Thomas with being behindhand in his final attack on Missionary Ridge.

As to the questions whether the army at Chattanooga was besieged when Sherman arrived, and whether it was without supplies, the following published statements from Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, who had been ordered from the Army of the Potomac, as Chief Engineer to Chattanooga, are sufficient:

"After this movement [of opening the river] was effected the steamers were sent to Bridgeport, and supplies began to accumulate. This attack at Brown's Ferry took place nineteen days before the arrival of Sherman, and he himself joined us and went into position, crossing the river at Brown's Ferry, without meeting an enemy until he began the attack on the lines of Missionary Ridge. Is an army besieged, with its line of communications open not only to supplies but to reinforcements, to enable it to assume the offensive, and when such reinforcements can effect a junction with it without molestation, and meeting resistance only when they attack the enemy and threaten his line of communications and retreat? This was precisely our condition, and the part performed by Gen. Sherman and his troops when they joined the Army of the Cumberland."

As to the question of demoralization, Gen. Smith in the same article thus conclusively answers Sherman:

"The condition of the Army of the Cumberland, as represented on page 362, Vol. I., of the *Memoirs*, is, according to my view, so manifestly unjust that I feel impelled to give my testimony in defense of that army: I joined it about a week after the battle of Chickamauga, and at a time when the morale of the troops should have been at the lowest ebb. It needed no special clearness of vision to see that the army could not be supplied during the Winter by wagons over the mountain roads, and as I was at once ordered on duty as chief engineer of the army, I went to work to fortify the town in such a manner that a comparatively small force could hold it, so that, if necessary, the main army could fall back to Bridgeport and Stevenson, and draw their supplies from the railroad during the Winter, and be ready to reoccupy Chattanooga in the Spring, preparatory to a further advance into the enemy's country. This heavy work of fortifying, of course, caused details of large working parties to be constantly under my orders, and in that way I had occasion to observe the entire army. As rations dwindled and work increased, I found, not the shirking, grumbling, and mutinous spirit which might have been looked for in most every regular army, but the strongest possible determination to work, and starve, if necessary, to hold Chattanooga; for Chattanooga was all that was left to them of the campaign which terminated in the disastrous field of Chickamauga. I said at the time, and have repeated it scores of times, that this country has never witnessed a more heroic spirit than was manifested in that *cul de sac* on the Tennessee River, where were found in the highest degree the intelligence, pride, and patriotism of the American volunteer. My testimony is that of one who went among them as a stranger, and whose heart was with another army. In support of this I call attention to the conduct of the Army of the Cumberland during the two days' fighting at Chattanooga. * * * Besides, no army could fight badly when the mass of the troops had the same love for and confidence in their leader which the men who served under Thomas always had in him. Demoralization springs from want of confidence, and cannot exist in any army where every soldier believes that his tried leader will eventually bring him in sight of a flying enemy. The Army of the Potomac was the best disciplined army called into existence by the civil war, and yet in point of *morale* it did not compare in the Winter of 1862–3 with the Army of the Cumberland when the battle of Chattanooga began. In every battle in which Thomas had a command, up to the battle of Chattanooga, his troops had learned to confide in his sound judgment and persistent tenacity. At the battle of Chickamauga, when the General in command and two out of three corps commanders were following and being followed by fugitive troops, Thomas kept his command like a rock till night permitted him to withdraw in good order and take up a position at Chattanooga."

The records show the plan of battle to have been this: Hooker was to attack Bragg's left on Lookout Mountain, Sherman was to turn the enemy's right as far as the tunnel on the north end of Missionary Ridge, and endanger his communications with his depot of supplies, while Thomas was to assault the centre. Hooker, with the aid of one of Sherman's divisions cut off by the breaking of a bridge and left to him, carried Lookout and turned the rebel left much sooner than was expected, while Sherman, though his troops fought splendidly and persistently, had failed, and continued to fail, to carry the point assigned him.

Of this failure in the execution of the general plan Gen. Smith says:

"Thus the inability of Sherman to carry his point on Missionary Ridge left to Bragg his natural line of retreat, while Hooker's failure to notify Thomas of his success (in carrying the Ridge at Rossville) was partially counterbalanced by the order of Grant to carry the rifle-pits, and the insistence of the men of the Army of the Cumberland to be led to the assault of Missionary Ridge; thus arriving at a result to which Thomas had looked forward at daylight of that morning."

Soon after sunrise of the last day of the battle, Thomas sent Hooker to Rossville to carry Missionary Ridge and again turn Bragg's left, then established there. The rest of Thomas' Army marched early in battle order and swept around through the great valley between Lookout and the Ridge, to make sure that the enemy still occupied no part of it, and to support Hooker's left. And these were the *early* attacks which were expected of Thomas, and not the later assault on the Ridge, as Sherman assumes in his *Memoirs*, and which Kilpatrick echoes. And finally, the storming of the Ridge by Thomas was delayed in part by the time taken to move the left of his Army for a demonstration in Sherman's support. Of this expected *early* attack Gen. Smith writes:

"I have before given the orders of Thomas to Hooker, with the reason therefor, and that was the attack which Thomas was to make and did make *early* in the day, and not the one which Sherman seems to have expected, viz., an assault by the centre on Missionary Ridge, and which was to be the last thing done."

The Army of the Cumberland had started at sunrise; one wing had carried Missionary Ridge at Rossville, after a five miles' advance, including the rebuilding of a difficult bridge; the centre and left had swept over a large part of Chattanooga Valley, and the left had marched several miles and demonstrated close upon Sherman's right for his relief, and after all this busy work faced the ridge along the centre and prepared its lines to storm it. And of these troops thus engaged from early morning till 3 P. M. Gen. Kilpatrick speaks as "that dead line which had been lying behind the works all day." And again:

"Every man who fought under Sherman, Thomas, and Hooker knows that Sherman began his battle at sunrise, and fought all day; and that Thomas never fired a shot or moved a man till 3 P. M., although Grant had informed Sherman that Thomas would move *simultaneously with him, or early in the day*. Can anything be plainer?"

From first to last Gen. Kilpatrick misrepresents the character of the criticisms made upon the *Memoirs*. There was no attempt to belittle the splendid and persistent fighting of Sherman's troops. They deserved the thanks of Grant, of Congress, and the country, which they received, and to which Gen. Kilpatrick refers as if it were the end of all controversy concerning the correctness of the *Memoirs*. The point made was that, as Sherman alone of the commanders engaged failed to carry the position assigned his troops, unjust and untruthful reflections upon the Army of the Cumberland came with an exceedingly bad grace from him. Toward the close of his letter Gen. Kilpatrick says:

"It is a thousand pities that Mr. Boynton had not laid aside the pen and drawn the sword in the late war, that the nation might have had the benefit of his great military genius; and I am certain that, if the Government at Washington had possessed greater discernment, and been more mindful of the nation's interests, the great military ability of Gen. James H. Wilson would have been discovered early in the war, and our armies would not have been deprived of the leadership of so great a soldier as his military criticisms prove he might have been had he but have had the opportunity. It is to be hoped these gentlemen will not modestly remain in the background in case of another war, but come boldly forward with their plans, advice, and suggestions in time to be of service to the nation, and not wait till the conflict is over to tell what should have been done and how battles were lost and won."

Thus far in the controversy with Gen. Kilpatrick it has been my purpose to avoid all unnecessary personalities, but in view of several such sneers as this, before closing, and once for all, allow me to say a few words personal to him. He seems to be laboring under the idea that he is dealing with one who saw nothing of the campaigns under discussion. More than three years' military service at the front in the Army of the Cumberland, including the time of starving and fighting about Chattanooga; some weeks spent with Sherman's Army around Savannah; eight months at the Head-quarters, Department of North Carolina, including the time of Johnston's surrender, and no little study of the history of these campaigns during ten years' residence at Washington, where the official records are, have given me, if not a knowledge of the war, a very extended knowledge of Gen. Kilpatrick's operations. Gen. Kilpatrick assumes that the book he is reviewing is the author's own criticism upon Sherman as a General. Nothing could have been more absurd than for any officer of moderate rank to have attempted thus to arraign Gen. Sherman. The book in question is, throughout, a comparison between the statements of the *Memoirs* and the statements of the official records on file in the War Department upon the same points. To obtain and contrast these required no pretense of military service or military knowledge. But the points sought to be made in the book *from the records* can be successfully defended against all comers, from Gen. Kilpatrick up.

H. V. BOYNTON.

"UPS AND DOWNS OF THE WORLD."

REV. DR. HALL'S ADDRESS AT THE GREENWICH STREET FREE READING-ROOM.

Among the many admirable institutions which the Children's Aid Society either creates or supervises there are none better than those which combine charity with education, such as the industrial and night schools. These are located in many parts of the City, but more especially in the lower wards. Among them is the industrial school at No. 135 Greenwich street, at which locality are united a chapel on the ground floor, an admirable free reading-room and library on the second floor, and an industrial and night-school above. The school has been in operation now for seventeen years, and was started by the benevolence of Mr. J. Cooper Lord. The library has been added since, and the chapel belongs to the New-York Mission and Tract Society. The local Trustees of the school have gained thoroughly the confidence of the inhabitants of the locality, who are almost entirely Irish and Jews, and the course of lectures which they have established for some Winters past has been a source of much satisfaction. Yesterday evening the opening address of the series was given by Rev. Dr. John Hall. The lecture was given in the reading-room, which was crowded.

Dr. Hall, who had been introduced by Mr. Hawley, Treasurer of the Local Board, in a few pleasant sentences, began his address by saying that his topic would be the "Ups and Downs of the World." There were three senses in which this phrase might be interpreted. In one it referred to men who having been rich became poor, or who rose from extreme poverty to independence and wealth. In another it might allude to individuals who having been unknown and unhonored, became by a turn of the wheel of fortune men of high official position, flattered and fawned upon by everybody, or to those who having been among the foremost of the nation, fell into obscurity and contempt. The third form of vicissitude was in a man's own self. There were some seasons when men were contented, brave, and cheerful, and others when they were miserable, finding fault with themselves and with everybody else. And indeed this third condition was essentially the one on which happiness depended, for a man, whether rich or poor, in high station or low, would always, if he was indeed a man, have the power to be happy between the crown of his head and the sole of his foot. But with regard to those visible vicissitudes of human life, those ups and downs which all could see, there were few men who were forty years old, and were residents of New-York, who could not recount some examples of such changes. And here the reverend speaker recited numerous instances of vicissitudes of fortune. He then continued his argument, saying that the usual explanation, "all luck," was in his opinion false, and the expression dangerous. It was not true to say that it happened so, because the fact was that the causes which brought about the results were in the majority of cases unknown to the public. Great successes could be traced to well-recognized qualities of successful men; tremendous failures pointed to either some fascination by some glittering, unsafe scheme, or some entanglements with wicked associates and partners.

The young men present should ask themselves deliberately the question, "Is it to be up or down?" Probably all young men did so at some time or other of their youth. There were some who, at the outset of their career, fixed their eyes steadily upon the distant mountain top and said, "There is my goal; I will reach that." And some of these succeeded, and reached the height with consciences unstained, with memories unseared. There were others who also succeeded, but at the expense of honor and of conscience and of self-respect. Yet probably the majority of those who made their way to the top did so with no set purpose of rising, but steadily accomplished the task set before them, doing it with all their might. By steadfast application to duties they won the regard of employers, and found themselves continually rising without an effort of their own. Probably no young man ever deliberately purposes to himself to go down, but unfortunately he insists upon having certain things that will drag him down—tobacco, drink, amusing but vicious comrades, too pleasing but disgraceful female friends. These were all weights which if a young man carried he could not rise, but must be swept downward to ruin. On the other hand, the things that would help a young man to go up in the world were good temper, a cheerful way of looking at things, a sense of true honor, a feeling of sincere honesty, a desire to be personally pure, and a keen longing for God's blessing, without which all good gifts were naught. Dr. Hall was most warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

A great deal of discussion having been had over an alleged application for a habeas corpus in the case of Edward S. Stokes in order to have him discharged from imprisonment, a reporter of THE TIMES called upon Judge Barrett, before whom application was said to have been made. Up to nearly midnight Judge Barrett had received no such application. The application was, however, signed yesterday, and will probably be brought to the Judge's attention in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

A CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS—DAVID M. PATTERSON CHOSEN CHAIRMAN—PROTESTS FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS—APPOINTMENT OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The Republican Central Committee for 1876 met last evening at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third street, near Broadway, to organize. The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by Mr. Joel W. Mason, the President of the committee for 1875. Among the well-known Republicans present were ex-Senator Abraham Lent, Aldermen Billings and Pinckney, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Salem H. Wales, Samuel G. Acton, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, ex-Assemblyman Bernard Biglin, Col. Michael W. Burns, Isaac Dayton, Hon. William A. Darling, Marshal B. Blake, Col. Frank E. Howe, Knox McAfee, Hon. George Opdyke, Hugh Gardner, John Pullman, John J. O'Brien, Isaac O. Hunt, and Charles E. L. Holmes. A protest of A. V. Canfield and others from the Fifteenth Assembly District, against the regularity of the election of the ticket headed by Henry G. Leask at the December primaries, was referred to the Executive Committee to be appointed. The protest of Samuel N. Lecompte and others, of the First Assembly District, against the regularity of the primary election in that district, and asking that a ticket elected by an opposition headed by Mr. Lecompte be recognized, was then presented. On motion of Col. Spencer, the matter was laid on the table, as the organization which Mr. Lecompte represented was not recognized as regular by the committee of 1875.

Mr. Opdyke said that he took great pleasure in presenting the name of a gentleman for President of the committee who was well known and highly esteemed. He had served his constituents in the State Legislature with satisfaction to them and credit to himself. He nominated Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and hoped that the election would be made by acclamation. Mr. Patterson was then unanimously elected and took the chair. Before proceeding to the regular order of business he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised that he would endeavor to discharge his duties to the best of his ability. This being a Presidential year, he said, it was a period of more than usual importance. The Republican Party of this City should enter the campaign with a determination to achieve success. Good organization in the State would carry it for the party, and in carrying this State a national victory would be insured.

Ex-Judge White then nominated Alderman Joseph C. Pinckney for First Vice President, recommending him as a hard-working and honest Republican. Gen. Pinckney was unanimously elected, and on motion of Mr. Morris Friedsam, Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck was elected Second Vice President. Col. Frank E. Howe then placed Major Willard Bullard in nomination for Recording Secretary, recommending him as a brave soldier, a true friend, and an honest politician. Mr. Bullard received the votes of all present, and on motion of Mr. Gardner, Mr. Charles H. Duell was unanimously elected Assistant Secretary. Mr. Arthur then nominated Hon. Thomas Murphy for re-election as Treasurer, and Mr. Murphy was unanimously elected, the announcement of his election being received with prolonged applause.

Mr. James G. Armstrong was then chosen, on motion of Col. Spencer, Sergeant at Arms, and the Chairman announced that he would appoint the committees required by the organization before adjournment. Mr. Arthur said that the thanks of the committees and of the whole party were due to the retiring President and the officers who had been associated with him. He moved that the thanks of the organization be tendered to them. The motion was carried unanimously.

Col. Spencer then made a report from a committee on the presentation of appropriate resolutions of condolence to the widow of the late James W. Farr. He said that the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee had been handsomely engrossed and presented to Mrs. Farr. He read a brief but interesting letter from the lady thanking the committee for its action.

Several communications, one of them from the Sixth Assembly District, complaining of the manner in which primaries were conducted there, were referred to the Executive Committee when appointed.

Mr. Isaac Dayton then made a brief speech, in which he said that the present year, as the Chairman had said, was fraught with important consequences to the Republican Party and the nation. It would be the work of the Republicans to prove that republican institutions were not a failure. He thought that it would be well for the party in this City to take some initial step in this Centennial year to strengthen the influence of Republican principles. He proposed that a series of well arranged meetings should be held, which should be addressed by eminent statesmen who might be called here to discuss the national issues at stake, and the principles of the party. He moved, therefore, that the Executive Committee should arrange for meetings of the character he referred to. The motion was carried. It was then resolved that the matter of redistricting the City should be referred to the Executive Committee, and after the reading of the names of delegates appointed on the various committees the meeting adjourned.

The Committees for the year are as follows:

Executive Committee—First Assembly District, Michael W. Burns; Second, Morris Friedsam; Third, David G. Mcnelvey; Fourth, to be appointed; Fifth Abraham Lent; Sixth, Henry A. Smith; Seventh, John D. Gansen; Eighth, John J. O'Brien; Ninth George B. Deane; Tenth, William H. Lockwood; Eleventh, C. D. Van Wagenen; Twelfth, Joseph Archibald; Thirteenth, Hugh Gardner; Fourteenth, John H. Brady; Fifteenth, William Peterkin; Sixteenth, Elias Disney; Seventeenth, Joel W. Mason; Eighteenth, Horace M. Ruggles; Nineteenth, Isaac O. Hunt; Twentieth, William A. Darling; Twenty-first, to be appointed; Twenty-third Ward, James R. Marvin; West Farms, William Herring; King's Bridge, George H. Forster.

Finance Committee—George Opdyke, Marshal B. Blake, Abraham Lent, Charles E. L. Holmes, John D. Lawson, Joel W. Mason.

Printing Committee—Bernard Biglin, Samuel G. Acton, Robert B. Boyd.

Committee on Resolutions—George Bliss, Benjamin K. Phelps, Isaac Dayton, Frank E. Howe, O. P. C. Billings, Archibald Watts.

Committee on Naturalization—Charles S. Spencer, James McAfee, Joseph Reinboldt, William Fritz, Edward Wertheimer, John D. Ottiwell, Francis S. Beach.

REUNION OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

The third annual banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, which took place last evening at the Sturtevant House, was a brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable affair. The handsome banquet hall was tastefully dressed with silk banners and a variety of emblems, which recalled the memory of the old mining days of 1849. Besides the usual ornamental pieces, the tables were decorated with the following ornaments, designed especially for the occasion: California mining and hunting scene, California sentinel, ship "California," 1849, heavy artillery, centennial bell, Goddess of Liberty, and fruit pyramids. During the progress of the supper appropriate airs were discoursed by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Charles Mollenhauer. After partaking of an elaborate *menu*, the company was entertained by a witty speech, delivered by the President of the association, Gen. H. Gates Gibson, United States Army, in which, after referring to the old and cherished history of the rough mining days in California, he glowingly pictured her rapid progress, and her present high standing in American industry, literature, art, and science. At the conclusion of the speech, which was greeted with hearty applause, the Secretary read a telegraphic greeting from their sister society in San Francisco, and letters from President Grant, Gov. Tilden, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Halleck, and J. A. Sutler; Senators Sargent, Booth, and West; Prof. Davidson, Edward F. Beale, Bayard Taylor, Rev. Drs. H. M. Scudder, and F. C. Ewer, Hon. A. J. McCall, and W. H. Rogers. The regular toasts, fifteen in number, were then successively and appropriately responded to by ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, Hon. R. M. McKune, Commander Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, James A. Sperry, Gen. Thomas D. Johns, Francis D. Clark, Col. William Linn Tidball, Col. James M. Turner, Hon. S. B. H. Vance, George Howes, Gen. F. E. Pinto, John A. Godfrey, and Col. W. C. Church. Among the guests were Joaquin Miller, Sir Rose Price, of London, Col. F. B. Thorpe, John White, O. H. Whitehead, and others.

A JEALOUS LOVER'S DOUBLE CRIME.

A young German named George Luckhauser, whose place of residence is in Third avenue, near Fortieth street, New-York, yesterday afternoon made a desperate attempt to take his own life and also that of a young lady named Augusta Schneider, in the hallway of the tenement-house No. 19 Siegel street, Brooklyn, E. D. Luckhauser has been acquainted with Miss Schneider for some time, and they have been on intimate terms. Of late, however, the girl seemed to have formed a less favorable opinion of him, and was getting to be quite averse to going in his company. A few evenings since he urged her to accompany him to an evening party, and she declined to go. The reasons assigned for her estrangement were some stories which had come to her about Luckhauser's habits of intemperance, but Luckhauser attributing it to new-born attachment, he became jealous and threatened to take her life. He first swallowed two ounces of vitriol, and then arming himself with a loaded revolver, he went to the residence of Miss Schnider, and there fired at her, wounding her slightly in the right hand. He then turned the weapon upon himself and fired, the ball striking him in the head, inflicting a slight scalp wound, and flattening when it reached the skull. Medical aid was promptly summoned. Miss Schneider's wound was dressed, and the ball extracted from the wound in Luckhauser's head. Within a few minutes after the shooting Luckhauser became unconscious from the effects of the poison which he had swallowed, and he was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in an apparently dying condition. The physicians in attendance at the hospital have no hopes of his recovery.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

ALUMNI SUFFRAGE—ADDRESS BY A COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES.

It is deemed desirable that the action recently taken by the Trustees of Dartmouth College in relation to Alumnia suffrage be made known as extensively as possible to those whom it especially concerns. At an adjourned meeting of the Trustees in August last it was voted that the following plan be proposed to the Association of the Alumni:

First—On the occurrence of the next three vacancies in the Board of Trustees, including one outside of New-Hampshire, the Trustees will request the Alumni to make nominations in the following manner: (1.) Information of each vacancy shall be given by the Secretary, as soon as it occurs, to the Secretary of the Alumni Association, and he shall give timely notice to the Alumni, in such manner as the association shall determine, requesting the graduates in course, of four years' standing, both of the academic and scientific departments, to send to him, before the next meeting of the board, a nomination, under their own signatures, of four eligible candidates for said vacant place. And the Secretary shall state, in said notice, the limitations, if any, imposed by the charter, as to the class or locality from which the vacant place is to be filled. (2.) The four names receiving the largest number of votes shall be reported by the Secretary of the Alumni to the board. While there are certain legal objections to any positive and formal agreement on the subject, it is understood that ordinarily, and in all probability invariably, some one of the persons nominated will be elected to the vacant place.

Second—(1.) When any one of the places so filled shall become vacant by death or otherwise it shall be refilled in the manner aforenamed. (2.) If either the Association of the Alumni or the Board of Trustees shall hereafter desire any modification of this arrangement it may be signified to the other party and become the subject of conference between them. (3.) This arrangement may be terminated by vote either of the association or the board, if at any future time it shall be deemed desirable by either.

This plan will be laid before the association at its annual meeting, to be held the day before the next Commencement—that is, on Wednesday afternoon, June 28, at 2:30 o'clock, in the college chapel. It is hoped—with reference to this matter as well as on other accounts—that there will be a full attendance at that meeting.

ASA D. SMITH, GEORGE W. NESMITH, GEORGE W. BURLEIGH, } Committee of the Trustees.

Jan. 5, 1876.

SAFETY OF THE SALIER.

The North German Lloyd steamer Salier, which sailed from this port on Jan. 6 for Southampton and Bremen, and was reported as having gone ashore on the Brambles, Isle of Wight, on Monday, was got off yesterday morning. A telegram to her agents in this City, Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green, imparts the information that the accident resulted in no more serious inconvenience to the passengers than a brief delay on their journey.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.—*Advertisement.*

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By Grace Greenwood.
LETTERS FROM LONDON AND PARIS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN; FOREIGN NOTES.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER: WHAT APPLES TO RAISE: AMERICAN DAIRYMEN.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES enters upon the new year with a circulation FIFTY PER CENT. GREATER than its circulation one year ago. Through constant efforts to improve it and increase its value to the reader, it has grown to be pre-eminently the paper for the FARMER and the FAMILY. Its great circulation among people of CULTIVATION and PURCHASING POWER gives it a high and peculiar value for the ADVERTISER.

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MARRIED.

HARRIS—GRISWOLD.—At Christ Church, Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1876, by Rev. R. N. Park, D. D., Mr. GEORGE M. HARRIS to Miss MARY ROSALIND GRISWOLD, daughter of the late Judge Griswold.

HARTICH—CRANE.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. H. Everest, GEORGE C. HARTICH to H. ESTELLE CRANE.

LOWERRE—ANDREWS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., FREDERICK H. LOWERRE to Miss LELIA G. ANDREWS.

☞ Chicago and Western papers please copy.

PECKHAM—CHESEBROUGH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Arthur Brooks, WALTON M. PECKHAM and MARY LOUISE, daughter of the late Robert J. Chesebrough.

SMYTH—CONGER.—On Tuesday, 18th inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. J. H. Hopkins, S. T. D., assisted by Rev. H. Goodwin, Rev. HENRY MASON SMYTH to MARY MCCREA CONGER, daughter of A. B. Conger, Esq., of Waldberg, N. Y.

DIED.

BECKER.—At Fort Reid, Fla., Jan. 14, HERMANN W., aged 22 years, son of C. E. and Johanna R. Becker, New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLEAKIE.—At Orange Junction, on Monday, 17th inst., MARGARET, daughter of the late Robert H. and Jane Bleakie, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. E. M. Clark, Arlington av., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains will leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:10.

BRYCE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 17, JAMES BRYCE, aged 59 years, 6 months, and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 10:30, from the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st.

INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE NO. 2, F. A. M.—Members are requested to attend at the Church of the Holy Saviour, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to their late brother JAMES BRYCE.

The members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. A. M., and of Lafayette Chapter No. 207, R. A. M., are invited to unite with the lodge on that occasion. By order of the M.

PHILO S. SHELTON, Jr., Secretary.

CALDWELL.—At Guilford, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, CLARISSA CALDWELL, in the 100th year of her age.

Funeral, Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

CICCONE.—On Monday, Jan. 17, GISELDA, beloved wife of Camillo Ciccone and dear daughter of Ernesto Aoblati, in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 94 3d av., at 10 A. M. Thursday, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

FENNER.—Suddenly, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, BENJAMIN FENNER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRINGTON.—Suddenly, Jan. 14, KETURAH A. HARRINGTON, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wesley Reeve, Pulaski st., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

HARTWELL.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday evening, the 16th inst., SHERMAN HARTWELL, aged 65 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on State street, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2:15 P. M. Burial at the convenience of the family.

HAVEN.—At Fort Washington, on the 17th inst., SARAH SHERBURNE LANGDON, widow of John Appleton Haven, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Fort Washington Station on arrival of Hudson River Railroad cars, which leave 30th st. at 10:30 o'clock. A returning train leaves Fort Washington at 12:15, landing passengers at Grand Central Depot at 42d st.

IRELAND.—On Monday, 17th inst., at 2 A. M., of paralysis, SARAH BELSTON IRELAND, in the 79th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Ireland, formerly of this City.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 389 State st., Bridgeport, Conn. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M.

JEROLIMAN.—Jan. 17, HARRY JEROLIMAN, aged 51 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 443 West 51st st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KETELTAS.—Sunday evening, Jan. 16, WILLIAM K. KETELTAS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas Church, 5th av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Monday, 17th, Mrs. MARY JANE LEONARD, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Force, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, the 20th, at 2:30 P. M.

LUCKEY.—At Rolla, Mo., Jan. 10, Rev. JOHN LUCKEY.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sing Sing, N. Y., at 1:30 o'clock, Thursday, the 20th inst.

LUDLUM.—On the 18th inst., ADELIA, relict of Nicholas S. Ludlum, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at St. Timothy's Church (8th av. and 57th st.,) on Friday, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

McCALL.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, 1876, ALICE EMMA, daughter of James S. and Emma McCall, aged 11 months and 25 days.

Funeral services on Thursday morning the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 9 East 43d st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RYDER.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., HENRY V. RYDER, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 66 West 47th st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SALTUS.—On Tuesday, 18th inst., ANNA SALTUS, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

STONEY.—ROBERT C. STONEY, on Monday morning, at New York Hotel, in the 46th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Newton's Church, corner of 15th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, on Thursday, at 12:30 P. M.

STOUGHTON.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 18, Mrs. HANNAH, widow of William B. Stoughton, and daughter of R. W. Sleight, deceased, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TURNER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 18, of paralysis, JOHN TURNER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 10:30 from his late residence, No. 433 3d av. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

WELLS.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, 1876, REBECCA, widow of Benjamin G. Wells, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 Lexington av., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hohenstaufen, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

Has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Commandership, with the Star, of the Order of Isabella la Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
(Established May, 1872.)
CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. L. YOUMANS.
CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

I. THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE. By ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D.
II. NATURAL HISTORY OF THE KANGAROO. By ST. GEORGE MIVART, F. R. S. (Illustrated.)
III. LIFE IN GREENLAND.
IV. SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.
V. PLASTICITY OF INSTINCT. By GEORGE J. ROMANES.
VI. FLYING MACHINES AND PENAUD'S ARTIFICIAL BIRD. By Prof. ALFRED M. MAYER. (Illustrated.)
VII. A MUSEUM EXCHANGE. By Prof. BURT G. WILDER.
VIII. ARE THE ELEMENTS ELEMENTARY? By Prof. F. W. CLARKE.
IX. THE NATURE OF FLUORESCENCE. By Dr. EUGENE LOMMEL. (Illustrated.)
X. THE CONTROVERSY ON ACOUSTICAL RESEARCH.
XI. SKETCH OF THOMAS STERRY HUNT, LL. D., F. R. S. (With Portrait.)
XII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Sounding a Newspaper Pop—"The Conflict of Ages"—End of the Peakless School—The Education Question at Montreal.
LITERARY NOTICES: The Nature of Light, with a General Account of Physical Optics—Mind: A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy No. I.—Report of the Forty-fourth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, &c.
MISCELLANY: Relations of Chemistry to Pharmacy and Therapeutics—Haeckel on Scientific Institutions—Maturity of Timber Trees—Source of the Nitrogen used by Plants—Cranial Measurements—An Indian Mill—Excommunicated Insects, &c.
NOTES.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
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NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

CAN STORMS AND WINDS BE CONTROLLED—THE EFFICACY OF CANNON FIRING.

Rev. L. B. Woolfolk, of Lexington, Ky., delivered a curious lecture before the Cincinnati Christian Association on Tuesday evening last, which the *Gazette* thus reports:

"The speaker was evidently a man of varied knowledge and careful observation, and he maintained his propositions with an eloquence and earnestness that almost carried conviction along with them. The problem which he discussed was the possibility of a method for bringing the currents of the atmosphere, and the storms which they produce, under the control of man. The lecturer began by stating that the temperature is governed by the wind: that the south wind brings the warmth of a sunnier clime, while the north wind brings Arctic cold. If the south wind could be kept blowing all Winter over the continent, the weather would be constantly warm. He then showed that the south wind is always on the surface of the earth, except during storms. And even during storms that the north wind never has but one track at once, and that, at all points away from the storm track, the south wind is blowing upon the surface. Consequently, if man can make a track for the north wind, and keep it there, he can by this means keep the south wind on the surface at all other points, and thus maintain genial weather. Storms were simply the result of a conflict between these two currents, the one pressing toward the pole, the other toward the equator. It was plain that the stratum of warm air along the surface of the earth, as it approaches the pole, must be compressed together, and the two opposite currents, upon meeting, were, so to speak, banked up against each other, and the smaller, but more easily concentrated, southward current makes for itself a breach. This was effected sometimes by electricity, but far more frequently by a mechanical process, the result of pressure. He then proceeded to show how a cannonade always breaks a track for the North wind, and cited many instances where battles had caused an eruption of the polar current, and also showed, by facts, that when one continent was thus ravaged by the boreal wind, the other continent was bathed in the genial warmth of the South wind. He said that the Pacific Ocean is the best track for the polar current, and proposed to keep it there by cannon-firing upon the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands. He was eloquent in depicting the effect of thus keeping open the boreal track in the Pacific. The deserts of Asia and America would be visited with seasonable rains; warm weather would blow up the Atlantic into the Arctic ocean, bearing before them tropical waters, until the Arctic coasts, swept with tropical winds, would become habitable, and the Arctic seas, flooded with tropical air and tropical waters, would become the highway of commerce, and vessels would sail through open water at the pole."

COLONIZATION IN MINNESOTA.

A CATHOLIC SCHEME—IRISH FAMILIES TO BE LOCATED ON GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD LANDS.

The St. Paul, (Minn.,) *Pioneer Press* of Jan. 13, says: "Rev. Bishop Ireland, who has already done so much to elevate the condition of his fellow-countrymen in this city and State, has for some time been engaged in a scheme for transferring a large number of industrious and frugal Irish families from the overcrowded cities to the broad and wholesome prairies of Minnesota. His plans have finally been matured, and they are now in process of execution. Bishop Ireland has been negotiating with President George L. Becker, of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, for the purchase of a large quantity of railroad lands, and the sale has practically been completed. The railroad company will transfer about eighty thousand acres of land to Bishop Ireland, which, with the 80,000 acres of intermediate government lands which can be taken up as homesteads, will make 160,000 acres of land as the amount to be devoted to this new and extensive Irish settlement. The railroad lands are worth $6 or $7 an acre, but by the use of railroad bonds in their purchase, the cost to the settlers will not be over $1 75 an acre. Bishop Ireland and Fathers McDermott and McGolrick returned last evening from De Graff station, located about ten miles south-east of Benson, the county seat of Swift county, which will be the centre of the colony, where they personally inspected the land and its surroundings, and they express themselves more than delighted at the favorable prospects of this commendable enterprise. As soon as the weather permits, a Roman Catholic church and school-house will be built at DeGraff, and Father McDermott will be transferred to that point, to superintend the work of construction, and to receive and dispose of the colonists as fast as they arrive. It is proposed to sell these lands only to the better class of Irish people, who will require at least $300 in cash to purchase their lands and get a favorable start in life at their new homes. It will be stipulated that no liquor selling shall be allowed in the settlement, and every effort will be made to limit the sale of lands to those who will improve them at once, and who have a disposition to become, what they can be in a very few years, rich and independent farmers. The work of collecting the families will commence at once, and as soon as Spring opens the stream of settlers will turn toward Swift County, the railroad company having agreed to make special arrangements in their behalf, including half-fare rates of transportation thither."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 18, sales as follows were effected:

By C. S. Carter, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, one plot of land, 99.11 by 150, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, sold for $18,100 to Meyer Gans, plaintiff in the legal action.

By same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, two three-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue, sold together for $17,455 to Lewis Friedman, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

By James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William G. McCrea, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 102, No. 104 West Fourth street, south side, 275 feet east of Macdougal street, sold for $16,000 to A. Kaufman.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, one small house, with lot, 21 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 79 feet west of Second avenue, sold for $5,000 to P. Martell.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a court decree similar to the above, William S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, one three-story brick house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 414 West Thirty-third street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, sold for $3,650 to Benjamin Blackleys, plaintiff in the action.

The following legal auctions announced were disposed of as follows: Sale by R. J. Garrettson of the house and lot No. 12 East Seventy-fifth street, adjourned to the 25th inst.; sale by James M. Miller of the house and lot No. 57 Willett street adjourned to the same date as above, and sale by William Kennelly of two lots on East Eighty-fifth street, east of First avenue, adjourned sine die. Mr. Kennelly also adjourned to Feb. 8 the sale of leasehold property on West Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, west of Eighth avenue, which sale was noticed for to-day.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story Nova Scotia stone front stores, with plot 50 by 75, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard street, south-west corner of Church street. Also public auction, to close out an interest, of the four-story brick fire-proof warehouse, with plot 72 by 102.4, Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water street, north-east corner of Jefferson street, the plot also fronting on Cherry street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Superior Court foreclosure sale, J. R. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 93.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 24.8 by 125, on Sixth avenue, west side, 74 feet south of Twenty-fourth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 29.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40 feet east of Washington street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth street, and two lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also Executors' sale, to close estate of George Koehler, deceased, of a two-story and basement frame house, with plot 50 by 100, on Smith street, south side, 103 feet east of Beach street, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By C. S. Carter.	
1 plot, 8th av., n. w. corner 134th st., 99.11x150	$18,100
2 three-story brick houses and lots, East 25th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d av., lots each 25x98.9, sold in one parcel	17,455
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 104 West 4th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Macdougal st., lot 25x100	16,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 small house and lot, East 112th st., s. s., 79 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 21x100.11	5,000
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 414 West 33d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 12.6x98.9	3,650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 17.

10th st., n. s., 294 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Albert H. Schuck, Referee, to John Schmitt and others	$16,100
16th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x48.6; Theodore Wright, Referee, to Patrick Gray	10,025
Avenue A, w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 74th st., 76.6x100; Samuel Reimer and wife to Louis Selmer	90,000
56th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Agnes H. Smith to James R. Smith	18,000
57th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th av., 32x100.5; Christopher Meyer and wife to Henrietta E. Talcott	100,000
4th av., No. 255; Margaret Lent to William Constable and others	nom.
35th st., West, No. 52; same to William Constable	nom.
Thompson st., w. s., No. 27, between Grand and Broome sts., 20x80; Jacob David and wife to Frank Wenzel	nom.
45th st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th av., 26x100.5; Henry S. Day and wife to John W. Bigelow	25,620
2d av., e. s., 50x100, 24th Ward; Aaron Collenburger and wife to Simon M. Siesel	nom.
2d av., e. s., 50x100, 24th Ward; same to Hattie Bloomingdale	nom.
Rutherford place, s. corner 17th st., 20.3x94; Susan A. Biglow to Lucius H. Biglow, Trustee	40,000
Rutherford place, same property; Lucius H. Biglow to Susan A. Biglow	40,000
70th st., n. s., 675 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Joseph Godwin and wife to Bernard F. McCafferty	2,700
106th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 150x100.11; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to Siegmund T. Mayer	nom.
70th st., n. s., 675 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Bernard E. McCafferty, Referee, to Joseph H. Godwin	2,700

LEASES RECORDED.

5th av., s. w. corner of 51st st., 36.1x131, 10 years 6 months; Columbia College to James D. Babcock	$893
Nos. 54 and 56 Hester st., 5 years 4 months; T. F. Gibbons to M. T. Gibbons, Jr.	1,500
No. 10 Greenwich st., 10 years; John Wood to Nicholas Muller	1,600
No. 504 West 44th st., 5 years; John Haersch to Henry Rundermann	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—Several fine floors and offices in the centrally-located building No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—The building No. 777 Broadway, in whole or in part, directly opposite Stewart's.

TO LET—The house No. 19 Washington place, in perfect order.

TO LET—Fine stable. 25 by 100, No. 524 West 22d st.

TO LET—Splendid 25 by 100 loft, Metropolitan Steam-power Building. Nos. 9, 11, 13 Baxter st.; all modern improvements.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

AT THROGG'S NECK—Elegant mansion, with water-front, docks, drives, &c.; together with several beautiful cottages. Twenty minutes by rail from Harlem Bridge.

LORILLARD ESTATE.—For Sale—At Fordham Park, Fordham, some of the best-located property in the new wards for future profit; can be bought in blocks or by lots; rents and prices reduced to suit the times; maps and diagrams at office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE IN 16TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV., 34 feet by half the block.
For particulars Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling, near 5th av., 53d st., only $31,000; 23x65x100. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE. SEND FOR PRINTED LIST. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL 20-FOOT HOUSE FOR sale in fee, in 47th st., just west of 5th av. Also, in 48th st., in same location, a four-story brown-stone, 20.6x55, well arranged and in perfect order. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A first-class four-story high-stoop light-stone house; size, 15x65x100.5 feet; for sale, with elegant furniture, at a bargain; possession at once. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MUST BE SOLD.—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone private dwelling in 65th st., west of Lexington av.; parlors finished in walnut; offers wanted. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THIRTY-FOOT house situated on south-west corner of 5th av. and 29th st. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 31 and 59 5th av. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CENTENNIAL.—WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES' access of grounds, by steam or horse-cars, or by steam-boat. Tower house, with terraced lawn, No. 2,221 West Green st., main park entrance; location unsurpassed for elegance of private residence and healthfulness, free from gas, smoke, or dust. Commands an extended view of park and city; easily arranged for club-house, if desired. Would rent, sell, or exchange. SAMUEL BARTON, Third and New sts., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.

MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE ON JEFFERSON, Water, and Cherry sts., to close out an interest.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the very desirable warehouse, known as Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water st., north-east corner of Jefferson st. and through to Cherry st. The store is substantially built, with ample safeguards against fire, four stories high, independent walls, iron shutters, metal roof, and Swift's Connecting Pipes for use of Fire Department, and covers entire plot of ground, 72x120.4 feet. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

COZZENS' HOTEL, NEAR WEST POINT, AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—This well-known hotel property, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson River, with about forty acres of land connected therewith, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, in the City of NEWBURG, on the 18th day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., under judgment of foreclosure, by R. C. COLEMAN, Referee, Goshen, N. Y.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

NEWPORT, R. I.
To rent for the season of 1876, a large villa never before offered for rent; fully and freshly furnished; near bathing beach and cliff, and within ten minutes of the club. Principals only address Box No. 947 New-York Post Office.

CHEAP RENT AT TARRYTOWN.—A FINE dwelling in choice location; furnished; modern improvements; will be rented at a low price, $25 per month, until May. Address W.W.T., P.O. Box 3,769 N.Y.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—TO LET, immediate possession, two beautifully-furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBREESON, No. 659 6th av.

ADJOINING PARK AV., 35TH ST.—ELEGANTLY located and furnished four-story medium-sized dwelling; rent low; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 238 4TH AV., separately or together. Address THOMAS PITTIS, Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY, STORE ABOUT 25x120, with basement and subcellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building, well lighted, and desirable location for book trade; the premises can be leased on favorable terms, together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY, STORE AND basement, about 25x100; well lighted and well located for the book trade; will be put in order to suit tenant, and rented at a very low figure. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S, Corner 11th st., and 6th av., German, English, and other respectable girls waiting for situations.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau can be obtained most excellent and capable servants, males and females. No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS AND ALL other kinds of good, reliable, competent servants, at the large Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as competent chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY GIVING up housekeeping, for her servant as chamber-maid, and would do fine washing and ironing; highest recommendations. Can be seen for two days by calling from 11 to 4 o'clock at No. 53 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; City reference. Call at No. 169 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on different machines. Apply at No. 16 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as chamber-maid and fine washer; best reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, fully capable, in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at her former employer's, 103 East 62d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING OR ASSIST with Growing Children.—By a tidy young woman, competent in the above capacity; very neat and well recommended. Address C. Q., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a French Protestant young woman, or as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls, one as chamber-maid and laundress, the other as waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 270 6th av. Ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has first-class City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at 327 East 12th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; will assist with the care of children and washing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address C. A., Box 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 118 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 311 East 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A STEADY, competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastry in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work, in City or country; a respectful and economical servant; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE FOREIGN COOK FOR A small respectable family liking the French, Spanish or German cooking; highest references from last place; can wash and iron perfectly; reduced salary, with her husband as experienced steward. Dolores, No. 50 Stanton st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By an American Protestant young woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; best City testimonials; City or country; very neat and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish girls, together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have two years' City reference, and desire a place at once; would go to the country together, or separately in the City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL WITH six years' reference, as cook, washer, and ironer; makes bread, biscuits, soups, &c., and is a superior laundress, doing fluting, polishing, &c.; a first-class servant, who wants a place she can make a home; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; CAN get up an excellent family dinner; is a good bread and biscuit baker; makes side dishes, &c.; is willing and trustworthy; best City reference. Can be engaged at Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, up stairs, entrance on 33d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a well-recommended young woman; thorough cook, meats, game, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; take entire charge of kitchen; has good references. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., third floor, back, for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small private family, where she can have a smart girl fifteen years of age with her; very best reference. Call at or address No. 35 2d av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist with washing; would go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS A1 FAMILY COOK; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; and can furnish unexceptionable references. Inquire for M. C., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT FRENCH COOK, WHO IS able to get up dinner parties, cold and hot suppers, pastries, and piece monté; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st., second floor, room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; a good baker; understands all sorts of meats, soups, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; will be found willing, obliging, trustworthy, and economical; City reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable colored woman, neat and tidy, anxious for a situation in the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; experienced in all its branches; two and a half years' City reference. Address B. K., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to boarding-house; will do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; first-class baker; good City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first-class cook: understands French and English cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at 211 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in toy store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook in restaurant or hotel; pastry, meats, and game. Address Cook, No. 431 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 156 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as first-class cook, or to cook, wash, and iron; no objection to go out of the City; good reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 74th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 1,237 2d av., corner 65th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer, or would take house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 414 East 15th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO understands the American cooking, in a private family; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking and baking; keeps her kitchen in order; is well recommended. Address A. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; no objections to a boarding-house; the best of references. Call at the New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FAMILY cook, and a good baker, understanding the care of milk and butter; has good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real cordon bleue, with good references; City; will go to a club. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 397 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 563 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron. Can be seen for two days at 303 East 35th st., second floor back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as cook, or assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 553 7th av., corner of 40th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best reference. Address A., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman would like a few engagements by the day at dress-making, or will take work home; terms, $1 50; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at Young Ladies' Association, No. 61 Irving place.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON who speaks English and French; understands dress-making and is a good seamstress; has been lady's maid. Address No. 203 East 27th st., care of M. Gates.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as dress-maker or seamstress to a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. Call from 9 to 4 at No. 261 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; understands dress-making and family sewing; or as lady's maid, care children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family. Call at present employer's from 9 to 4 P. M., for two days, No. 261 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker a few engagements; cuts, fits, and trims; suits made on the most reasonable terms. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell left-hand side.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant as housekeeper; will care for an invalid; is an efficient and reliable person; is also a good seamstress; good reference. Address F. P. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S position, or care of an invalid, by a respectable American woman, willing to be useful; a good home more of an object than large wages; excellent references given as to capability, honesty, &c. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman who understands her business; is a thorough housekeeper; also, a good cook, and willing to be generally useful in a good home; very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS housekeeper or first-class cook in a club-house, and daughter as chamber-maid or waitress; best references. Apply at No. 263 West 47th st., fourth floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT English woman as working housekeeper, or any respectable engagement; good references. Call on Miss Best, No. 106 East 15th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young lady as house-keeper or seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 129 East 12th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY, A STRANGER in the City, as housekeeper. Call all the week at No. 146 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMPETENT as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,216.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; would like a place to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress and is willing to make herself useful; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 189 East 13th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; City references if required; wages moderate. Inquire in the store, No. 281½ Elizabeth st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a plain family; is a plain cook, first-class washer and ironer: City or country. Call at No. 298 1st av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, or to take charge of a young miss; she is industrious and well educated; speaks three languages; no objection to travel; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN LADY (speaks French and English) as lady's maid to wait on a lady or young ladies; understands sewing and hair-dressing; good reference. Call at 232 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' underwear; will do chamber-work if required; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 308 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly acquainted with all pertaining to her duties; City reference. Call at 244 West 16th st., first flight, back room, for two days.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, or would cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS who has just left her place, where she had lived two years; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 240 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., back room, second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call at 63 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class laundress, or would do house-work; City or country; good references. Call at 451 West 18th st.

NURSE OR LIGHT HOUSE-WORK.—BY A young English girl lately landed, who is willing to help in the care of an infant or do light house-work; will make herself generally useful in a good home at small wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—AS MONTHLY NURSE TO AN INVALID; understands dress-making and machine sewing; is respectable; will help in house. Address Newspaper Advertising Agency, No. 586 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of an infant or children; the best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant and assist with growing children; best of City references. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands how to bring it up on the bottle; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE for young children and to do plain sewing; can furnish good reference. Address Mr. Wagner, No. 323 West 41st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS children's nurse and do sewing, or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY AS FRENCH NURSE, WHERE fine sewing will not be required. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, or will attend to an invalid lady. Call at 46 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS Protestant as nurse and seamstress; excellent machinist; will take care of an infant; has the best of City references, and a lady to be seen in the City. Call or address Swiss Nurse, French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take full charge of a baby or growing children; can take the entire charge from its birth; first-class City reference. Call at No. 400 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT person as nurse and seamstress; one who is faithful and kind; best City references. Address C. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable colored girl, with good City reference from last employer, as nurse or chambermaid. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, TO TAKE care of children and do sewing; good reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or as lady's maid with fine washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A PERSON WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT to take full charge of a baby; can cut and fit; can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and do sewing; good reference. Address K. J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND entire charge of an infant; four years' references from last place; can sew. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS, would be willing to take care of a child; can sew on a machine. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; ONE WHO understands the care of an infant from its birth, as also of older children; she can be well recommended. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 1 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN would bring up a baby on bottle at her own home, No. 322 West 43d st. Call or address.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GIRL, to take care of children and do light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 19th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class nurse. Address M. O., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good references, as a good seamstress; is a good hand at machine sewing; renovating dresses a specialty; also fine underclothing; will go out by the day if not permanently suited. Call at No. 120 7th av., near 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL OF GOOD appearance; neat, willing, and competent; any kind of sewing by hand or machine; good references; will do chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would do chamber-work and help with the washing; has her own machine if required; good City references. Call at No. 153 East 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; would go out by the day to private families; can operate on machine; five years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 309 4th av.

SITUATIONS PROVIDED FOR WOMEN AT the Church of Our Saviour, 39th st. and 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, parlor-maid, or chamber-maid; a most thorough servant girl; capable, trustworthy, and reliable; can furnish several years' City reference from one family. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and the care of silver; is capable of taking a man's place; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; two and one-half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, in City or country; has five years' reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., near 41st st., in the millinery store.

WAITRESS, OR TO DO CHAMBER-WORK and Waiting.—By a first-class waitress; willing to go in the country; good reference. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th st.

WAITRESS—FIRST CLASS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Plain Sewing.—By a young Scotch woman. Call or address Employers, No. 29 West 21st st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A waitress and chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; two and a half years' best City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; two years and a half reference from her last place. Call at 146 East 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; no objection to go out by the day; has no incumbrance; does fluting. Call at or address No. 428 West 54th st.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS IS DESIROUS of obtaining a few more gentlemen's washing; satisfaction guaranteed; good reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman solicits washing and ironing at her own home or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOLICITS washing at her own residence, either gentlemen or families; thoroughly understands all kinds of washing; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 57th st., third floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; best of reference; a beautiful place for bleaching. Call on Mrs. Moore, No. 308 West 44th st., third floor.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS desires washing; gentlemen's shirts done up beautifully. Call or address, for three days, No. 10 Macdougal st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing; prices reasonable. Call at No. 326 West 40th st., rear building, top floor.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 903 1st av.

MALES.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A BUTLER AND waiter, who thoroughly understands his business, in a first-class private family; superior City reference. Apply in the jewelry store, 861 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; will be found reliable and competent; best of references. Call or address for three days No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; will attend furnace, milk, &c.; is an experienced gardener; moderate wages; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED SINGLE MAN; understands the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good references; no objection to the country. Address B. L., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, without family, as first-class coachman; is a first-class driver and groom; understands the business thoroughly in every particular; first-class City reference. Apply at private stable, No. 212 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN AS coachman; first-class City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man as coachman and groom; highly recommended; from Europe; eight years with last employer in this City. Apply at No. 151 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING THE best of reference, in this City and Brooklyn, for character and knowledge of the duties. Address M. L., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner of 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class coachman and groom; best of City reference can be produced; no objection to City or country. Address M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has good reference; country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARRIED; temperate; no objections to the country; understands his business, and is willing and obliging, which his references will testify. Address No. 322 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address L. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give first-class reference. Call or address J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., for two days, at stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young colored man; good City reference from his last employer; City or country. Call or address C. W., No. 127 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN with a private family; has first-class reference. Address M. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED man as coachman and groom; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 West 36th st.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY respectable married couple, the man as farmer, coachman, or gardener; the woman as cook or first-class laundress; City or country; moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; remember this address.

FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTMAN and groom, or to drive for a physician; first-class reference. Address W. J., No. 158 East 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; has had twenty years' practical experience in all the branches of the business; wife would do the family washing or take care of poultry; best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, aged thirty-five years, who is an experienced gardener; all branches, hot and green houses, graperies, vegetables, &c., &c.; has also had good experience as coachman and groom; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, COMPETENT gardener; married; no family; wife is a good laundress or dairy woman, if required; to live in the family or in cottage; best recommendations from late employer. Call or address William, at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, (MARRIED, NO children,) to take charge of a gentleman's place; eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references. Call or address L. C., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 42d st. and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF LONG EXPERIENCE in fruits and flowers, and the care of a first-class place; has a thorough knowledge of farming and machinery, and the care of stock. Address Florist, real estate office, 142d st., Mott Haven, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXCELLENT GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can furnish best references. Address H. Y. Z., No. 13 River st., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of fruit, flower, and vegetable garden; also the management of farm-lands, stock, &c., on a gentleman's place; best City reference. Call or address J. C., at Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway.

PACKER OR PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT man as packer in a notion house, or general porter; has had years of experience; best reference. Address J. A. M., Station C Post Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED SWEDE AS porter, watchman, or janitor; best of references if required. Address C. F. S., No. 213 East 119th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A DANE IN A PRIVATE family where he can make himself generally useful; tend to fires, wait on table if required; has four years of best recommendations; wages no object. Address Vance, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROUGHLY competent Protestant man, as first-class waiter; will be found trustworthy and capable; good recommendations. Address for two days W. J. C., waiter, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, STEADY, and thoroughly competent man in a private family; has long and satisfactory recommendations from families in this City, to whom he can refer for personal references. Address P. S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; has excellent City reference for sobriety, and is a first-class butler; City or country. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in a private family; best City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City references. Address Henry, No. 347 East 12th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Call or address H. B., No. 116 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as waiter; very best testimonials and will be well recommended. Address H. H., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG FRENCH waiter, with good references and very good appearance; is sober, honest, and of cleanly habits. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN WITH best references, as waiter and man of all work. Address S. S., No. 37 Park row, room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN AS WAITER; UNDERSTANDS his business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE CITY, A THOROUGH family seamstress; one understanding the Wheeler & Wilson machine. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sauders' office, No. 49 3d av., with references, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GIRL TO ACT AS NURSE; must be willing to wear a cap, be able to speak English, and have good references; none other need apply. Call at No. 135 Madison av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE, AND to sew; must have the best of references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH OR GERMAN cook in a private family. Apply at No. 30 East 38th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alfred F. Walcott, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixteenth day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1876.
ja19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Richard Worthington, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BENTLEY SQUIER and ALBERT CLARK SQUIER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Bentley Squier and Albert Clark Squier, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE AND ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY new, used by a private family going South, to be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A STABLE TO LET, WITH FIVE STALLS, on ground floor; good coach room, a large loft, &c.; 13th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 141 East 13th st., near 4th av.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Seven stalls; rooms for coachman; possession immediately; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE to let, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS and ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to engage in a safe, profitable, well-established business, to which he will give his services and several thousand dollars cash capital. Applicants please state exactly what the business is. Address STANLEY, Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED Life Insurance Company desires active business men as general agents in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; honesty and energy preferred to experience. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 1,601 Post Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SPECIAL CAPITAL of $10,000 to $15,000, in an established and legitimate mercantile business. Address J. H. D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

25,000 POUNDS OF RAGS FOR SALE. Address M. D. R., No. 845 6th av.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:20, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 9:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA........WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA........WED., Feb. 2
*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA......WED., Feb. 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the CUNARD wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
DAKOTA........................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...............Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA......................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA........................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.......................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..................Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre......................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE..................THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA...............Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA................Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22 | ODER..........Sat., Feb. 5
AMERICA.......Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU........Sat., Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.................................$100 gold
Second cabin...................................60 gold
Steerage......................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA...............SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA....................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ................Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA....................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA....................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connection with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville...................23 00
First-class passage to Augusta........................20 00
First-class to Albany.....................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.......................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY...............THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO.........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO...........Feb. 26
COLOMBO...........Feb. 12 | HINDOO..........March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND........Jan. 15 | SWITZERLAND..........Jan. 28
NEDERLAND.........Feb. 9 | STATE OF NEVADA. Feb. 21

FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Jan. 16 | STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 28
VADERLAND.......Feb. 9 | SWITZERLAND.......Feb. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS...Jan. 19.
ETNA...Feb. 2.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ATLAS...Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL......................................Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA.........................WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 19
CHAMPION......................SATURDAY.............JAN. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..............MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC....................Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ——————..................MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, the new "Capote," latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.
O. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. Z. LAURENCE,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against ESTELLE F. TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 149 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 8, 1876.
DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1876.
DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja12-law6wW. No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—H. G. BATCHELLER, plaintiff, against J. B. PALSER, as survivor of the late firm of Hodgman & Palser, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the cost of this action.—Dated January 12, 1876. JAMES FLYNN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja19-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN AGAINST WALTON M. MARTIN and ROBERT J. G. WOOD.—Summons for relief. (complaint filed.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1875, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 13, 1875.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja12-law6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

ICE-CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 743 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM,
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENTS

FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

$40,000

First mortgage seven per cent. bonds on an OLD New-York railroad, issued in 1866, due in 1886; less than $12,000 per mile. NET EARNINGS of road at least FOUR TIMES the INTEREST. For sale at 92½ and interest, by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.
NO. 43 PINE ST. NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-four years.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1876.

The amount of the capital stock of this company is three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) two hundred and eighty thousand of which has been issued for the purchase of machinery and other property. The amount of the existing indebtedness of the company is thirty-six thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-five cents, ($36,512 35.)
SIEGMUND T. MEYER,
A. STEWART BLACK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Majority of Trustees.
CHARLES A. GUNST,
ASHER T. MEYER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Asher T. Meyer being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the American Manufacturing Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct.
ASHER T. MEYER, Secretary.
Sworn before me the 18th day of January, 1876.
WM. M. CLARK, Notary Public,
New-York and Kings County.

New-York, January, 1876.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASBESTOS FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY hereby states that the capital of said company is twenty-five thousand dollars. The whole capital stock has been issued and part paid out for certain patent rights and property, and the other part actually paid in cash.

The existing debts are about three thousand dollars.
(Signed,) W. T. VAN ZANDT, President.
JAS. B. SMITH,
MURRAY LIVINGSTON,
J. J. SMITH,
Majority of Trustees.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1876, by W. T. Van Zandt.
CHAS. H. KITCHELL, Notary Public
in and for County of New-York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1876.—Capital Stock, One Million Dollars—all paid in. Existing indebtedness, One hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.
J. H. SOUTHWORTH, President and Trustee.
JAMES C. HAND, LUCIAN SHARPE, J. PARMLY, JR.,
Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: On the 13th day of January, 1876, J. Parmly, Jr., being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 13th day of January, 1876.
R. S. HAYWOOD, Notary Public, New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires Feb. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY Railroad first mortgage 30 year 7 per cent. bonds for sale by G. COPELAND, No. 26 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1876.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. R. WADSWORTH,
Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst. and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable on demand, at the office, No. 96 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1876.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive. R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

ELECTIONS.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY DAVID,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	ABRAM WAKEMAN,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSCH,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAM'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
BERNARD McFEELEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
MERRITT E. SMITH,	DAVID MAHANY,
F. G. HATFIELD,	JOHN ROMER,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	H. J. BARINGER.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, D. D. WHITNEY was unanimously re-elected President.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW
HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND
INSERTIONS,
VERY LOW, AT
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEETINGS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1876.

You are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting of this society on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 3d av., for the purpose of electing officers and Trustees for the ensuing year, receiving the finance report, and transacting the usual business of the society.

The following special propositions will be laid before the general meeting for final action:

1. That a home for the aged and infirm, the widows and orphans of the members of the society be erected.
2. That a sum of $40,000 be appropriated for this purpose. S. WATERMAN, M. D., President.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

GROCERIES, &C.

ALDERNEY BUTTER
AT
MACY & CO.'S, GROCERS, NOS 433 757 6TH AV.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

VERY EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and hall bedroom, second floor, with board, (French table,) to rent, in a select, strictly private family, to one or two gentlemen; every convenience; near 5th av. and 34th st. Address MERCHANT, Post Office Box No. 1,830.

A SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS, TO be vacated by a family going South, who take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A desirable second-floor will be vacated 26th inst., family leaving for Europe; also a fourth-story room if required; private table only; highest references.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor to let, with or without private table; also, single room for gentlemen; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE excellent table board near Windsor. Address A. D. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Good accommodations for families, with board; moderate price; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

PLEASANT BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

HANDSOME (SECOND-STORY) PARLOR floor; five rooms, single or en suite; first-class board; terms to suit; good neighborhood. No. 232 West 11th st.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, refurnished, and thoroughly renovated, is now ready for the reception of boarders; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsome square and hall rooms; also a beautiful reception room, with excellent board; moderate prices.

FRONT ROOMS, SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, with every convenience; with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., WEST, NO. 56.—third floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board; references.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement; gentlemen only.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at reasonable prices.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 29 EAST 35TH st., has reception-room and middle room, unexpectedly vacated, to offer, with or without private table.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., either furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100, EAST.—One or two rooms on parlor floor, with board; Southern exposure; terms moderate.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, FRONT rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; also two single rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a large room and hall room adjoining, with board.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM on fourth floor to let, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE of apartments, with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, two children, (four and six years old,) and maid. Address, with full particulars as regards price and accommodations, MERWIN, Box No. 5,097 New-York Post Office.

BOARD FOR SMALL FAMILY WANTED in exchange for rent; first-class house; Brooklyn. Address PROSPECT PARK,
Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished back parlor, or second-story front room and bed-room; prices reasonable; references exchanged. No. 147 East 27th st.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO THIRD-FLOOR front rooms, without board; suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfasts furnished if required; references.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; small private family; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—A VERY DESIRABLE front suite; large parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, double front room; also single; terms moderate; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICES FOR A PHYSICIAN FOR ONE or more years from 1st of May next, between 18th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE,
31st st. and Broadway. Rooms by the day or week, single and en suite; liberal arrangements made for the season.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5, and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1876.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BURK, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, JAN. 18, 1876.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this College will be held at No. 489 5th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock, when an election will be held for five Trustees. The polls will be open at 8, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. IRVING BURNS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

The following United States coupon bonds, new issue of 1865, interest payable January and July, viz: five bonds for $500 each, Nos. 70,256 to 70,260 inclusive, were stolen on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, and all communications regarded as confidential. Address ALEX. R. T. NICHOLS, Greenfield Hill, Fairfax County, Conn., or E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearances in Grand Italian Opera in America on
MONDAY, Jan. 24. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26. FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

On MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 24 and 26, Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will appear in her world-renowned character of
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA,
assisted by an able company, a well-selected chorus, a grand orchestra, and competent secondary parts.
Musical Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
Conductors......MAX MARETZEK and G. CARLBERG

The sale of reserved seats and boxes will commence at the box-office of
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST., ONLY,
TO-MORROW, Jan. 20, at 9 A. M.

Prices of reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location. Private boxes, $10 and $12. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct
TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.
Positively no free list with exception of the press.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, JAN. 20.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

Boxes to be had only at P. Rontey's, No. 713 Broadway.

Tickets for sale at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Shields', No. 896 Broadway; Lyceum Theatre, and at all the principal hotels.

CHICKERING HALL.

THE THIRD EVENING
of
ENGLISH GLEES
will be given on
THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Vocalists—Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.

Tickets at $1, with reserved seat, may be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; at Rockwood's Gallery, No. 839 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS	The Assassination of the Archbishop.
OF THE GREAT	THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PAINTINGS.	Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
in aid of the
COLUMBIA COLLEGE BOAT-HOUSE FUND.

Besides the plays of LOAN OF A LOVER and MEG'S DIVERSION, there will be a grand cornet solo by Mr. M. A. ARBUCKLE.

Music by GILMORE'S ORCHESTRA.

Boxes and tickets may be secured at Columbia College, or at the box office any time this week.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Last week of the DEMON STATUE.
Pantomime and Transformation. Four Seasons.
Entire change of bill MONDAY, Jan. 24.
First nights of the burlesque of
ROSEMI-SHELL.
Oh! my Daughter, Oh! my Daughter!
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE..........as..........Rosemi-Shell
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Model Variety Theatre of America. Most elegant, best patronized, and most fashionable in New-York. Melange de Fascination; Galaxy of Beauties; Home of Art; Grand Olio of Sixty Stars. Voluptuous varieties; spicy specialties; charming novelties; gorgeous ballets; French dances; living statues; Naughty Duchess; Bergh's Pet; Jealous Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.
A BEAUTIFUL NEW PARLOR SCENE.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

ARTISTS' FUND

Sixteenth annual exhibition now open, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, 23d st., Madison square, and will remain till the evening of sale, 25th inst., 7:30 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MATERIALIZING SEANCE.

Mrs. WILSON, the great materializing medium of New-York City, will give a public seance at Republican Hall, Broadway and 33d st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, for the benefit of the family of John A. Lant, who has been sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for eighteen months, for publishing certain matters relating to the Beecher-Tilton scandal.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEE. The grand Parisian Ballet Troupe, the Big 4, the Brohams, Gus Williams, and all of Tony Pastor's Great Company.

DR. JOHN LORD

ON CHRYSOSTOM,
THURSDAY at 11:30, in ASSOCIATION HALL.
Tickets for remainder of course, $10; single tickets, $1 and 75 cents, at PUTNAM'S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO Jan. 1, 1871, under the firm name of LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

The name of the firm under which said business is to be conducted is LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., and the nature of the business will be that of general banking and commission.

JOHN C. LATHAM, JR., of New-York City; H. E. ALEXANDER, of Staten Island, N. Y.; R. F. SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. P. SALTER, of New-York City, are the general partners, and C. G. MILLER, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., is the special partner; and the said C. G. MILLER has contributed and paid in cash one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to the capital stock of said partnership.

The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1876, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1881.
JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH, } General Partners.
R. P. SALTER,
C. G. MILLER, Special Partner.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOS. 184 TO 192 CHURCH ST., CORNER OF WHITE ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of STADLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement therefrom of Mr. MAX STADLER. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.
MAX STADLER,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON.

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the clothing and woolen business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand, corner of Church and White sts.
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1876. EDWARD B. SIMON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JULIUS SIMON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement of MEYER SIMON. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by JULIUS SIMON. MEYER SIMON.
JULIUS SIMON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. M. SIMON WITHDRAWS from the firm of SIMON BROS. & STIEGLITZ from this day, by mutual consent. JULIUS SIMON and SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ will sign in liquidation.
MEYER SIMON. JULIUS SIMON. SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875. HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
JOSEPH KOELBLE,
n24-law6mW*

NO. 3,298.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, on the 29th of December, 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES G. WILSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja5-law3W* J. M. GOULD, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
with
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THIS THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.

*** Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. ***

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER.....................................Manager

Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
AN MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNDOUBTED UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
TRIUMPH. Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Jan. 22,
TENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
Soloists—Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss A. HENNE, Mr. WM. J. WINCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Solo Violin.
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
Director, Dr. L. DAMROSCH,
will also appear in the following programme:
Symphony, No. 1, in C, Op. 21.
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 61.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony, No. 9, D minor, Op. 125.
With final chorus to Schiller's Ode,
"HYMN TO JOY."
Orchestra, Solo, Quartette and Chorus.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock,
THIRD FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission to Rehearsal $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Admission to the Concerts $1 and $1 50; reserved seats $2 and $3, according to location, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway and No. 33 Union square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 8 o'clock.
General rehearsal FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor;
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, Vocalist;
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianist,
Have kindly consented to assist.
Symphony No. 3, in E flat, major..............Haydn
Concerto for the Piano, No. 2, op. 120..........Reinecke
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT.
Scene and aria, "Ah, Perfido"..................Beethoven
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Overture, "Coriolanus"..........................Beethoven
Recitative and aria, "Le Nozze de Figaro"..........Mozart
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Symphony No. 1, (first time in America)..........Metzdorff

Tickets, with reserved seats for general rehearsal, $1; tickets with reserved seats for concert, $2, for sale at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY,
produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Mrs. JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

** The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.
PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons

will appear in
DRAMATIC READINGS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.)
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Jan. 20. Tickets at Chandler's.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
THIS DAY.
Matinee at 2; admission, 25 cents.
Positively only matinee of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Evening at 8, last time of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second season, forty-fourth concert, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 19, at 4 o'clock. Organist, S. P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York. Vocalist, Mrs. FRED. CRANE, contralto. Admission, 25c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MANAGEMENT DEsires to state that, in order to afford full opportunity for the production of an attractive four-act comedy, written especially for the theatre by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, which will be presented with new scenery and a strong cast, the theatre will be closed until further notice. Due intimation will be given of the sales of tickets.

THE ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND DESTINY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Dr. JOHN A. WEISSE will read a paper before the American Philological Society, at No. 19 Great Jones st., Jan. 19, WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 P. M. The public are invited to attend. DAVID-PARSONS HOLTON, M. D., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next session begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to all vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,239 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

PRACTICAL FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY who has had many years' experience in teaching the French language (her native tongue) is prepared to give conversational lessons on a simple principle which, by combining theory with practice, in a very short time enables the pupil both to understand and carry on a conversation in the French language. Terms very moderate; excellent references. Address or call on Mme. CANTEL, No. 279 West 22d st.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS A THOROUGH musician and speaks German fluently, desires to give lessons in music, French, and German, in a school or family; first-class references. Address A. M., Box 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, widely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRM.

THE JUDGMENT CREDITORS ASKING FOR EQUITY—THEY CHARGE FRAUD AND COLLUSION IN THE ASSIGNMENT AND IN THE ALLEGED "INVOLUNTARY" BANKRUPTCY.

Notice was served yesterday in an important application for equitable relief, in the matter of the bankruptcy of Duncan, Sherman & Co., which gives promise of some very interesting developments in regard to the conduct of the members of the bankrupt firm. The case will be brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court for this district, on Saturday next. The motion referred to will be made by Messrs. Abbott and Wilds, the attorneys of the Fourth National and the Chatham National Banks, for Thompson Dean, Stephen P. Cox, and John W. Sedgwick, Smith Owen, Morton Brownson, and Thomas H. Hartwell; and by Messrs. Field and Deyo, attorneys for the United States of Mexico, the Union Bank of Halifax, Ignacio Mariscal, Juan N. Navarro, John Townshend, and Gardner D. Mercer. These parties are judgment creditors of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., their claims aggregating the sum of $227,857 85. In their petition to the court for relief, on which, with other papers and proceedings, the present application is based, they allege that William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain, composing the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., stopped payment, &c., on July 27, 1875, and that on that day and the day following they executed assignments purporting to transfer all their property to William D. Shipman as Assignee. The latter thereupon took possession of a large amount of real and personal property, a part of which he has converted into cash, and other portions of which he is now proceeding to sell. The laws were not complied with, the petitioners claim, in regard to these alleged assignments of property in many particulars, and especially that they were not executed and acknowledged by each and all of the assignors as required by chapter 348 of the Laws of 1860, and no further action has been taken thereunder, unless a delivery has been made of the property therein referred to. It is also claimed that the alleged articles of assignments, and the schedules of assets and liabilities of the assignors, which are required by the same law of 1860 to be filed in the same office where the assignment was recorded—in this case the County Clerk's office—were not filed there, but were only filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas. Besides these points, it is claimed that the sureties to the assignee's bonds are not competent, they being attorneys and counselors, and the bond itself was never filed in the County Clerk's office, as required by law, but was filed merely in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas. Other grounds on which the petitioners claim that the assignments are void are that they were made to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors, and were made when the firm was bankrupt or insolvent, with intent to delay the United States Bankruptcy laws.

The transfers of property by the members of the bankrupt firm immediately prior to the failure, given heretofore in THE TIMES, are alleged in the petition, as well as the giving of the bonds and of the bonds and mortgages. The three pretended deeds and the three pretended assignments of bonds and mortgages had, as alleged, no grantee until about July 26, 1875—the time of the failure—when the name of Alexander Duncan was inserted without any re-execution or re-acknowledgment of the instruments being had. Similar pretended conveyances are claimed to have been made of property in St. Louis and Chicago. The petitioners allege that these pretended conveyances are merely colorable, and that the pretended grantors or assignors still own the property, the making of the instruments having been merely for the purpose of delaying, hindering, or defrauding the firm's creditors, and of giving a preference to Alexander Duncan, who was, or claimed to be, a creditor, thus delaying or defeating the operation of the Bankrupt laws.

The petitioners further represent that creditors' suits were begun on Nov. 27, 1875, by the petitioner, Gardner D. Mercer, against the members of the said firm and their assignee, and by the petitioner, the United States of Mexico, on Dec. 17, 1875, against the members of the said firm, their Assignee, and Alexander Duncan; and on the same day by the petitioner, Juan N. Navarro, also against the members of the said firm, their assignee, and Alexander Duncan, on behalf of himself, said Navarro, and all other judgment creditors of said firm who choose to come in and contribute to the expense of the action.

These suits were brought on the judgments obtained by the petitions for the purpose of having the assignments to Messrs. Shipman and Duncan set aside an to reach certain property in Rhode Island, bequeathed and given by the will of Cyrus Butler. In consequence of the suits, the petitioners say, and also in anticipation of the filing of the petition of bankruptcy by the firm, and, further, wi h intent to prevent the property or its value, acquired in fraud of creditors, from being recovered by the suits or by any assignee in bankruptcy who might be appointed, Alexander Duncan has, or pretends to have, executed a deed or deeds of assignment, purporting to transfer to Shipman, as assignee, the property conveyed to him by Messrs. Duncan & Sherman or some part of it. Any such instruments, if made, are not on record and are said to be withheld by Shipman or the members of the firm to the intent that they may be used or not, as the interests of said debtors in resisting their creditors may require; and that any such transfer, if made, is without consideration and in fraud of the lien of creditors under said creditors' bills, and in fraud of the Bankrupt act, and in fraud of their creditors. Under execution issued on the judgment in favor of John Townshend, one of the petitioners, a levy had been made before Dec. 18, 1875, on certain of the premises transferred to Mr. Shipman, but an injunction issued under the bankruptcy proceedings prevented a sale of the property.

The petitioners further represent that during November and December, 1875, after the time had passed during which a petition for involuntary bankruptcy must have been filed against the firm in order, under section 10, of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, to enable an assignee in bankruptcy to recover the property (or its value) which purported to have been assigned and transferred, the members of the firm procured a petition for a compulsory adjudication in bankruptcy, to be signed by certain of their creditors, and to be filed against them in the United States District Court, for this District, on December 18, 1875, and on that day appeared and made admission of the petition, and of the acts of bankruptcy charged against them, waiving service of the usual order to show cause. Upon their admissions, consent, and waiver, and upon said petition by them promoted and procured to be signed, and upon the affidavit of Walter S. Carter, one of the attorneys of the petitioning creditors setting forth that the total number of creditors of said alleged bankrupts whose claims exceeded $250 did not exceed 786, and that the aggregate of all the debts of said alleged bankrupts provable in bankruptcy did not exceed $5,400,000; that the number of creditors whose debts exceeded $250 uniting in the said petition was 205; and that the aggregate of their claims provable amounted to $2,168,142 49; the orders of this court bearing date Dec. 18, 1875, and purporting to adjudge that the requisite number and amount of creditors had petitioned, and that the members of the firm were bankrupts, were made.

All this is charged to have been a part of the design to protect the assignee, Mr. Shipman, and to prevent the prosecution of creditors' suits and the setting aside of the pretended conveyances to Mr. Shipman, and to cause the latter to be made the assignee in bankruptcy. In regard to the petition on which the adjudging of the bankruptcy was made, the present petitioners deny the correctness of the statements therein made, and aver that the claims on which it was made do not aggregate $2,168,142 49, as was alleged, but amount to less than $2,089 122 30. Baring Brothers' claim is put down incorrectly as $518,640 45, whereas it does not really appear what sum they do claim. Again, Alexander Duncan, whose claim is stated to be $233,312, cannot, as alleged, petition or prove his debt, he having accepted a preference, until he has surrendered the property received by him, and further because he received the conveyances and assignments before referred to in fraud of the Bankrupt law. Another of the petitioning creditors was Andrew Low, whose claim appears as $438,510 03, whereas the firm in their schedule swore that the balance due him on July 27, 1875, was only $345,-639 12, and they have received no deposits since.

The petitioners also aver that, since the firm's failure, claims against the latter have been assigned by the owners thereof to third persons for the purpose of enabling the Assignee of them to sign the petition in bankruptcy, and also to reduce the aggregate number of creditors, thus reducing the number requisite for a valid petition, and to enable the Assignee thereof or the bankrupts to control or influence the proceedings in bankruptcy; and that a large sum, namely, $18,330 71, is represented in the petition as the aggregate of numerous claims alleged to have been purchased, and to be claimed by Richard A. Hancock, who was, prior to the failure of the firm, known and represented to be the private secretary of William Butler Duncan, and now continues in such relation, and is employed in the office of the Assignee, William D. Shipman. And the petitioners pray for an examination of the debtor, and that, if necessary, a reference be had to ascertain whether the joining of the claims was not fraudulent, and whether they should not be wholly or in part excluded from the computation.

On the exclusion of undefined, non-computable, and unprovable claims, the present petitioners say that the aggregate of the petitioning creditors' claims provable under the bankrupt laws amounts to less than one-third of the provable debts, and therefore less than the amount necessary to give the court jurisdiction or to sustain the petition in bankruptcy. The adjudications in bankruptcy are alleged to have been obtained by collusion and fraud. The petitioners urge that, under the present involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy, an Assignee, if appointed, could not recover the property conveyed and assigned to Alexander Duncan, as having been transferred in fraud of the Bankrupt law, because the petition was not filed within two months after such conveyances and assignments, and that he could not recover the property assigned to Mr. Shipman on the same ground because the petition was not filed within three months after such assignments. They further say that it is doubtful whether he could set aside these assignments and conveyances or recover the property or its value, as having been transferred in fraud of creditors, unless creditors have judgment with executions issued and returned unsatisfied, or issued and obstructed by such fraudulent and void conveyances and assignments. Again, the members of the firm, though pretending to have no property which they could assign and deliver to an Assignee in the bankruptcy proceedings, rely on the pendency of these proceedings to defeat the petitioners' remedies as to the transferred property, and have enjoined the petitioners from perfecting their right as judgment creditors and from proceeding to execution and levy. After a reference to the property left by Cyrus Butler, of Providence, R. I., in 1849, of which William Butler Duncan is a beneficiary, is given the following paper of the petitioners:

1. That the petitioners, who have commenced creditors' suits as aforesaid, have immediate leave to prosecute the same as they may be advised, subject to the order of the Bankruptcy Court as to distribution of any proceeds recovered in such suits during the pendency of these bankruptcy proceedings; and without prejudice to their right to prove their original claims or judgments recovered prior to Dec. 18, 1875, in these or any bankruptcy proceedings by or against said debtors or any of them.

2. That all the petitioners who have recovered judgment have immediate leave to proceed to exhaust their remedy at law, and to prosecute creditors' suits, or to apply to come in and contribute in suits already brought, or both, and to take such other proceedings as they may be advised, subject and without prejudice as aforesaid.

3. That the petitioner John Townshend have immediate leave to proceed to sell, under the levy made before the bankruptcy proceedings were commenced, and thereby attest the validity of said assignment, as he may be advised, without prejudice to his right to prove in these or any bankruptcy proceedings by or against said debtors, or any of them, whatever claim he may have.

4. That the injunction issued on the 24th of December, 1875, against these petitioners, or some of them, be vacated as against such petitioners.

5. That said adjudication of bankruptcy of Dec. 18, 1875, and all the proceedings thereunder, be adjudged void and revoked and the petition be dismissed, with costs.

6. That the petitioners have such other and further relief as to the court shall seem just.

7. For the costs of this petition.

Appended to the petition are a number of important affidavits. One of them is made by Howard Payson W , of the firm of Abbott & Wilds, attorneys for ven of the petitioners. Mr. Wilds avers that applied to the Clerk of the United States District Court to see the petition in bankruptcy of the firm, but it was not on file as required to be by No. 1 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy. In response to his inquiries about it during nine days the Clerk told him that he could not see it, that it was not to be seen by any one. He was finally allowed to see it on Dec. 27. Mr. Wilds also alleges that the bankrupts, or the attorneys of the petitioning creditors in bankruptcy, have withheld the warrant required to be issued upon an adjudication of bankruptcy. Again, in what purported to be a warrant of seizure, there was no date stated for the meeting of creditors, and no limit of time for the service of notice on creditors was inserted. The Clerk refused to allow him to examine the paper on the ground that no such paper had been issued. No schedule has been delivered to the United States Marshal, as required by the order of adjudication. No day was named in the order of court on which the bankrupts were to attend before the Register in Bankruptcy, nor has any time been fixed for the Register to act, both of which are required by General Orders Nos. 4 and 5 respectively. Then follows an affidavit by Edward F. Brown, a judgment creditor of the bankrupt firm to the amount of $25,137 39. He alleges collusion and fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings, and says that William Watts Sherman prepared powers of attorney for creditors of the firm to sign, authorizing the grantee of the powers to sign the petition in bankruptcy in the name of such creditors. Several instances of the exercise of the power are given. Again, though Mr. Sherman pretended to convey the Lyceum Theatre property in February, 1873, he made oath to its ownership on June 23 of the same year, in verification of an action brought by him against George Hoffman and Thomas Thatcher. William D. Shipman, the Assignee of the firm, was their attorney in the conveyances to Alexander Duncan, and also in the action in which the oath was taken.

Thomas B. Lawson, a professional accountant, makes affidavit in regard to the petition on which the adjudication of bankruptcy was had. The total number of names of creditors is 205. In regard to three of these there is no account claimed. These are the American Bank Note Company, A. M. Byers & Co., and the Savings Bank of St. Paul. No definite amount can be assigned to the claim of Baring Brothers & Co. The total aggregate is $1,570,661 85, which is less than one-third of the sum of $5,400,000, which is stated to be the total amount of the liabilities of the bankrupts. If Alexander Duncan's claim is thrown out there is a deficiency of $921,326 45 from one-third of such liabilities.

Stephen P. Cox and John W. Sedgwick, forming the firm of Cox & Sedgwick, make affidavit that the bankrupts aided in procuring the petition for a compulsory adjudication in bankruptcy. Formal affidavits by Charles F. Bauerdorf and Henry H. Morange, narrating facts similar to some of those above given, are also appended to the petition.

A STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

A THIEF INVADES A TENEMENT-HOUSE AND IS DETECTED—THE BURGLAR STABS HIS CAPTOR AND ESCAPES.

Frederick Kleystube, a German, about fifty years of age, residing on the third floor of the four-story tenement-house No. 239 East Eightieth street, was stabbed in the abdomen and severely wounded yesterday morning by an unknown burglar who had invaded his apartments, and whose escape he was endeavoring to prevent. It appears that Kleystube is a well-to-do man, and it is well known in the neighborhood that he often has considerable sums of money in the house He owns the house he lives in, which is occupied by seven families besides his own. The apartments of Kleystube are on the third floor, front, and consist of a kitchen in the rear communicating with two dark bedrooms, and a front room, which is used as a parlor or sitting-room. Mrs. Kleystube and her daughter went to a ball on Monday night. The husband did not feel well and remained at home with two small children. He retired to bed as usual, and nothing occurred to disturb his slumber until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was awakened by the noise of footsteps in the front room. Kleystube started up, and noticed that the lamp, which he had turned down low when he went to bed, was burning brightly. He listened, and heard a person moving stealthily across the front room. Kleystube thereupon sprang from the bed, and arming himself with a billet of wood entered the front room. He saw a strange man start away from the bureau as he entered, and the intruder endeavored to make his way out of the room. Kleystube prevented this movement, and struck the intruder on the head with the club. The men then seized each other, and a short though sharp struggle ensued. The burglar, finding that he could not escape without resorting to desperate means, drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Kleystube twice in the abdomen, inflicting two severe wounds. Kleystube thereupon released the burglar, who quickly made his way to the rear of the house and escaped in the same way in which he had entered the premises. The struggle lasted only a few minutes, and was so noiseless that none of the inmates of the house knew what had happened until they were informed by Kleystube. Patrolman Hitchman, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was then notified, and summoning to his aid a number of his comrades, the house and neighborhood were thoroughly searched, but no trace of the burglar could be found. Dr. White, of East Eighty-fifth street, was called to attend the wounded man, and pronounced the wounds to be of a very dangerous nature. Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on being informed of the case made an investigation. He found that the burglar had entered the house by the hall door, which is always open, and ascended to the apartments of Kleystube on the third floor. He unlocked the door of the kitchen with a skeleton key, and entering the apartments passed through the bedroom in which Kleystube and his two children were sleeping, and went directly to the bureau. Removing the sliding top he thrust his hand into the top drawer and secured $300 in greenbacks, with which he was leaving the place when discovered by Kleystube. The thief succeeded in escaping with the money. From all the circumstances surrounding the case, it is apparent that the burglar was well acquainted with the premises, and also knew that Mrs. Kleystube and her daughter were out and would not return home until late. He evidently also knew where the money was, as he went directly to the bureau and to the place where the money was deposited. M Kleystube cannot give an accurate description burglar.

INDICTED PATERSON OFFICIALS.

In the Passaic County Court, at Paterson, yesterday, another indictment was presented, implicating Tax Commissioner Thomas Bromley, with ex-Tax Commissioner James Hand and William Eakins, the Tax Commissioner's Clerk, in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the city by altering assessments. The indictment charges that Bromley, Hand, and Eakins did fraudulently alter the assessment on the property of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures, and received $225 for doing it. Also, that they altered the assessments on the property of the Dale Manufacturing Company, George Jackson, Michael Courtade, E. S. Jaffray, and others, and demanded payment from those parties for making the alterations. It is alleged that they have been doing the same thing for years. Bromley pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000. The trial of Hand and Eakins on a previous indictment of a similar character was concluded yesterday and will be given to the jury to-day.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

THE WANT OF TERMINAL FACILITIES IN THIS CITY—AN ELEVATED FREIGHT ROAD NEEDED—A DOUBLE TRACK FREIGHT RAILWAY NECESSARY TO MEET THE WANTS OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday afternoon at its rooms in Pearl street. Mr. Charles Watrous occupied the chair while the President, Mr. B. P. Baker, was reading reports. The first was the report of the Committee on Terminal Facilities, which referred to the growth of other cities in consequence of increased railway facilities and appliances for the handling and storage of property, all of which gave the committee great anxiety for the future prosperity of our City. They say: "Montreal has increased within a period of seventeen years 253 per cent. in her exports of wheat and flour, and the fact becomes more startling when we consider that, excepting New-York, her steam ocean tonnage clearances exceed any other city on this continent. Philadelphia also exhibits an increase of 176 per cent. in her receipts of cereals, while Boston, Baltimore, and Portland have each taken a large share of this commerce from the North-west. Baltimore has within a short time quadrupled her warehouse capacity, and is building at the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Locust Point, additional warehouses and elevators of large capacity, where car and ocean steamer alongside will exchange freight without expense of cartage. Philadelphia is also availing herself of the same facility for the interchange of prairie and ocean freights, while Boston is making efforts, by the concentration of her roads (including that via the Hoosac Tunnel,) on the Mystic River, where transfers may be made even more cheaply than now.

The plans of the Commissioners of Docks, materially widening the streets next to the water, now have all the force of statutes of the State, and when completed will afford an opportunity to give to this City not only the most imposing water-front on the continent, but the amplest facilities for storing, transferring, and handling freight of all kinds at the lowest possible cost. It is obvious, however, that this cannot be accomplished by the widening of the street alone, but must depend upon the method which may be adopted for utilizing the space thus reclaimed from the river. To remit this space, acquired at so much cost, to the sole use of the plodding cart or truck would be to waste a large proportion of the benefit to commerce which such an improvement ought to confer, and leave the traffic of the City under substantially the same heavy burden now resting upon it. The cost of cartage and handling here is very much greater than in other cities, partly on account of the narrow and consequently long territory occupied by trade, and partly on account of the blockaded streets and piers. Your committee believe that a sufficient number of piers should be erected at different points along the water-front, of the requisite strength and solidity to support warehouses for storing the leading staples of merchandise, the whole structure (both pier and warehouse) to be of fire-proof material, and that a double-track railroad for the transfer of freight should be built along the new bulkhead, to be operated by steam, and connected with each warehouse by spur-tracks and switches.

The committee believe that an elevated freight road is greatly needed, which will enable all the freight arriving in this City to reach the point for storage or shipment without the slow, tedious, and expensive process of unloading from the car, loading on carts, carting through the crowded streets, and unloading at ship or storage warehouse, which now prevails. Special warehouses properly constructed and devoted to special storage would afford an opportunity to concentrate business and greatly diminish the cost of transportation. With such an improvement, this City would offer facilities for commerce unsurpassed by those of any city in the land, while at present she is already behind more than one of her competitors in this respect.

The committee say that nothing would so much increase facilities for doing a grain business with economy and dispatch as building, at the terminus of each grain-carrying railway terminating here, large and properly arranged elevators or warehouses, built on the water-line, with sufficient depth of water for the largest steam-vessels, and having such arrangements that cars could come on to the piers, alongside of or into the warehouse, and unload (as they do in Chicago and Milwaukee) in a few minutes, and switch out of the way on their return trip. They are glad to learn that Commodore Vanderbilt has commenced such an elevator as they suggest, and that it will be completed in time for the next crop of grain. The committee recommend the concentration of merchandise and produce in separate localities on the water-front. A freight railroad on the bulkhead would facilitate this plan, and unless it is carried out the storage business will be driven to Brooklyn and Staten Island, as is now largely done in cotton, coffee, sugar, iron, grain, &c. Jersey City is now taking tobacco largely. Dealers in hay are asking for better accommodation, and should have it. With such a road all our piers could be made available, and the business retained on the island, which is likely to be scattered instead of concentrated. These large staples must be stored on the water-front, and unless New-York provides the warehouses they will go elsewhere.

The committee in their report gave the terminal charges for grain at the different ports, by which it appears that the charges in New-York are a little higher than those of other cities, owing to the distance from car to ship. In conclusion they say:

We must handle and store our merchandise cheaper, as well as secure equal advantages in freight rates, if we would continue to be the chief emporium of this Continent.

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed. Mr. Baker next read his report as President of the Association, in which he said that the situation is such that it needs active, energetic effort, and hearty co-operation on the part of all classes of citizens, if they would hold the commerce which favorable circumstances have thrown into their lap. He said that the association was in a prosperous condition, that 300 new members had been admitted during the past year, and that they have been active in good works tending to benefit our commerce. The report having been adopted Mr. Baker took the chair, Messrs. A. B. Miller and Theodore F. Lees, as tellers, reported that a ballot having been taken during the day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

H. B. Claflin, B. G. Arnold, George A. Merwin, W. S. Fairfield, A. B. iller, H. K. Miller, Franklin Edson, B. P. Baker, Charles Watrous, William Duryea, Theodore F. Lees, W. F. Kidder, J. Spencer Turner, F. B. Thurber, F. A. Schroeder, D. C. Robbins, W. H. Hurlburt, Harvey Farrington, E. R. Durkee, John F. Henry, John Dwight, W. I. Preston, W. H. Wiley, Benjamin Lichtenstein, George Brown, James S. Barron, James Pyle, Mayer Lehman, E. F. Browning, Jordan L. Mott, J. P. Robinson, F. A. Conkli g, B. L. Ackerman, Darwin R. James, Simon Sterne, Theodore E. Allen.

On motion of Mr. Thurber the old board then adjourned and the new Board of Directors organized with the following officers:

President—B. P. Baker.
Vice Presidents—H. B. Claflin, John F. Henry, and Franklin Edson.
Secretary—F. B. Thurber.
Treasurer—E. R. Durkee.
Executive Committee—John F. Henry, B. P. Baker, E. R. Durkee, C. S. Watrous, and W. H. Wiley.

The following were appointed a Committee on Legislation: Charles Watrous, John F. Henry, Simon Sterne, Harvey Farrington, and F. B. Thurber. The appointment of the other committees was postponed.

Mr. Merwin read a report of the delegation which attended the convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce held at Chicago on Dec. 15. He said: "We discovered an almost unanimous public sentiment, especially in the West, demanding cheap transportation to Atlantic cities and to the markets of the Old World for the products of this great interior country. While there was a general expression of opinion favorable to the enlargement of our canals and the completion of improvements already begun, thus greatly increasing facilities by water routes, it was apparent that there was great unanimity of opinion as to the pressing need and urgent demand for the construction of a double track railroad, mainly for freighting purposes, extending from the seaboard to the commercial centres of the West; built under such restrictions as shall prevent any speculation in its construction or any combination or consolidation with other roads when built, with a charter so framed that it can never become an instrument in the hands of bold and unscrupulous speculators to serve their interests, indifferent to, and independent of the rights and reasonable demands of the public, giving the people through the Government a voice in its management, and providing for fixed and uniform rates of transportation. In view of the fact that many of our trunk lines are virtually under individual control; that the first consideration in their management is to pay dividends on large amounts of watered stock; that with them, the present and prospective needs of commerce, if they are not entirely ignored, are secondary considerations; that the frequent fluctuations of tariffs from excessively high to extremely low rates, often involving serious local discriminations, greatly embarass the productive and mercantile interests of the country; that the development of the country and increase of business requires increased facilities for Winter as well as for Summer, the general and earnest demand for such a road is, in our opinion, well-founded and timely.

The opinion of the convention as to how the means shall be raised to accomplish these improvements and enterprises was frequently and ardently expressed that it need be Government ownership or aid must be obtained, and all obstacles to such aid will be removed by the demand of the people. It was also maintained that the power of the Government under the Constitution to 'regulate commerce among the several States,' and to 'establish post roads,' was ample for the purposes of constructing and maintaining railroads equally with water courses. If the Supreme Court should decide otherwise, the Constitution must be amended to suit the exigencies of the times."

Col. Conkling was called upon to say something about the canals, and he responded in a brief speech advocating the deepening of the canals from seven to eight feet, as suggested in the Governor's Message. He dwelt on the necessity of cheap transportation, prophesied a grand future for the trade of the Mississippi Valley, and asserted that within 100 years there would be within a radius of 100 miles from the City Hall 25,000,000 people. The board then adjourned.

BUSINESS MISFORTUNES.

FAILURE OF J. J. JOHNSTON AND ALEXANDER STEIN—THE CREDITORS OF S. L. SIMPSON & CO.

John J. Johnston, wholesale hat and cap dealer, at Broome and Crosby streets, suspended payment yesterday. The firm of J. J. Johnston & Co., of which the present bankrupt was the principal partner, having failed in December, 1874, with liabilities amounting to about one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, proceedings in bankruptcy were then commenced against the firm, and their stock was seized by United States Marshal Fiske. Subsequently they were adjudicated bankrupts, and an Assignee was chosen, who took possession of their assets. Shortly afterward an offer of compromise on the basis of sixty-two and a half cents on the dollar was made by the firm and accepted by Messrs. Carter and Eaton, counsel for the creditors, payment to be made in installments at three, six, nine, and twelve months, for which Mr. Johnston gave four notes, the first two being indorsed by F. N. Hamlin, of Chicago, and the last two by William Barry, of this City, a former partner of Johnston's. The first two notes were paid, and the present suspension is on account of the non-payment of the first of the last two. The liability on account of the former failure is about $40,000, and the new indebtedness does not exceed $10,000. The creditors include the leading hat houses of this City, and two glove and mitten manufacturing companies, one in Gloversville, N. Y., and the other in Plymouth, Mass.

A meeting of the creditors of Solomon L. Simpson & C., importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors at No. 39 South William street, was held yesterday at the office of the firm. About forty of the creditors were present. Mr. Frederick Lewis, the Assignee, read a statement showing the assets and liabilities in detail. The liabilities are about $66,000, the nominal assets $140,000, and the actual assets $19,000. The heavy losses of the firm were explained to the satisfaction of the creditors, and the offer submitted by the firm to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar was promptly accepted, providing suitable security was obtained.

The firm of Kirchner & O'Neill, carpenters, at No. 438 East Tenth street, has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities amounting to over $50,000, and nominal assets about $30,000. Among the largest creditors are J. Benchell, $1,500; A. B. Woodruff & Co., $7,167 38; Richard Shapter, $4,238; Eleventh Ward Bank, $3,700; J. J. Burchell, $2,000; H. L. Richardson, $2,325 22; Dunbar & Jackson, $2,039 45; John Fish, $1,855 52; D. A. Youngs, $1,804 30; W. T. Youngs, $1,681 21; James Evans, $1,670 58. The assets consist of real estate estimated at $18,500, and cash in the hands of M. J. Kelly, as Assignee, $3,000.

Alexander Steine, a furniture manufacturer at Nos. 92 and 104 (inclusive) Attorney street, has failed, his liabilities amounting to $67,000, his nominal assets to $49,000, and his real assets to $19,000. He made a proposition yesterday before Register Fitch to settle with his creditors on a basis of twenty-five cents on the dollar, for which he offered to give his notes. The creditors declined the offer, and it was finally arranged that the amount should be paid in cash, the agreement to be ratified at an adjourned meeting.

Messrs. Kiersted & Smith, sash manufacturers at No. 718 East Ninth street and No. 176 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, have been thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of three of their creditors, T. A. Davis, William Harrington, and N. L. Burdick, to whom the firm owes about $2,700.

Graves & Pier, smiths, at No. 276 Water street, have gone into bankruptcy. Their liabilities amount to about $8,000, and their assets $1,800. The principal creditors are Willets & Co., $4,434 19; Sylvester Pier and Elu Hughes, $2,527 60.

Asahel H. Lewis, lumber merchant, doing business at No. 513 West Fourteenth street, made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors to Cicero Campbell yesterday.

REWARDS OF HEROISM.

THE WORK OF THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION — ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF PERSONAL BRAVERY.

The annual meeting of the Life-saving Benevolent Association was held at No. 51 Wall street yesterday afternoon. The Society was organized in 1849, and its objects are to encourage meritorious conduct in the saving of human life, to grant rewards, donations, and premiums, in money and medals, and to procure and use life-boats, boat and station houses in order to afford facilities in saving life in cases of shipwreck or otherwise. Mr. John D. Jones, Vice President of the society, presided and read the annual report. Since the last annual meeting seventeen persons were awarded grants of money, chiefly for having rescued persons from the waters around the port. Henry Rynders, of the United States steamer Endeavor, received a silver medal and $100 for his humane and gallant conduct in rescuing, at the peril of his life, a lad from a sewer in Jersey City, on the 25th of June last. Walter Dumont received a like presentation for his humanity and skill in aiding in the rescue of passengers and crew from the wreck of the steamer Sunnyside on Dec. 1, 1875. The following presentations were also made:

A silver medal to Stephen W. Sears for his courage and humanity in swimming to and rescuing, at much personal peril, a man from drowning in the ocean off Coney Island Aug. 8, 1875. Mr. Sears was also tendered a check for $50, to reimburse him in part for the actual loss he sustained of some articles of value upon his person, which his prompt action left him no time to remove when he plunged into the water.

A silver medal to Police Officer Thomas McBride for jumping into the East River and saving Patrick McCaffrey from drowning, at the foot of Beekman street, Aug. 25, 1875. Officer McBride has repeatedly distinguished himself in saving life, and his services have been commended in various ways by this association in previous years.

A silver medal and $30 to Patrick Lamb for swimming to and saving, with much difficulty and exposure, a man from drowning on the 18th of December last.

A gold medal has been prepared and is ready for presentation to Midshipman Lucien Young, for his gallant conduct and heroism in leaping into the sea from the United States steamer Alaska while under way, and saving a wounded seaman who had been accidentally knocked overboard from aloft.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Ellwood Walter, President; John D. Jones, Vice President; William H. H. Moore, Treasurer, and Clifford A. Hand, Secretary.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Forrest in the chair. Commissioner Schalck presented a petition from some German families who were recently sent to the mining regions in Huntingdon County, Penn., by a person named Cender, of No. 27 Greenwich street, who promised them from $3 to $4 a day and a free passage to their destination. These promises, the petitioners say, were not realized. They state that they cannot earn enough to support their families, and that they are too poor to return to New-York to make their complaint in person. Before they left this City they had to sign papers in English which gave the mining Company power to deduct all the expenses of their journey from their wages. They say that when they signed this paper they were not aware of the nature of the agreement; that they have been greatly overcharged for all provisions which they purchased at the company's store, and they pray that the Commissioners will obtain redress for them. Cender made an affidavit denying the charges against him, and the whole matter is to be thoroughly investigated. After transacting some routine business the board adjourned.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Col. Clark, in behalf of the General Committee on New Armory, acknowledges the receipt of the first subscription to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund, accompanied by the following letter:

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
NOS. 45 AND 47 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

Col. Clark:

SIR: I have read the circular of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment in relation to new armory, and I don't know where I can place five hundred dollars more to my satisfaction than by aiding it to keep up its efficiency.

I know what the citizens of New-York owe to the Seventh Regiment for the past, and I feel how useful it may be in the future.

Please present the inclosed check to your Committee for Building a New Armory.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROYAL PHELPS.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The failure of a small broker was announced in the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The death of Mr. James Brice, a member of the Cotton Exchange, was announced yesterday.

Horace Greeley Knapp will lecture on "Byron" at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 39,324 letters, and fifty-four bags of papers.

The eleventh annual fancy dress ball of the Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie will be given in the Academy of Music to-morrow night.

The annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni of this City will be eaten this evening at Delmonico's. President Smith is expected to be present, and many prominent graduates.

A collision occurred yesterday between two engines of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, resulting in serious damage to both. The engineers and firemen narrowly escaped injury.

Prof. Doremus will lecture to men only in the Church of the Disciples, at Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. This church holds free meetings every Wednesday evening for young men to encourage and help them.

A conversational meeting of the members of the College of Pharmacy will be held at the college rooms, University building, this evening. A paper on the "Old Druggists of New-York" will be read on the occasion by Mr. H. T. Kiersted.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, of Chicago, will give an entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations, before the St. Andrews Literary and Musical Association in the Sunday-school Building at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fouth avenue this evening at 8 o'clock.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning, at St. Patrick' Cathedral, for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Henry James Anderson. Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, was the celebrant, assisted by Father Preston, of St. Ann's, and Fathers Kane and Hogan. Among those present were ex-Gov. John A. Dix, Eugene Kelly, John McKeon, Richard O'Gorman, James Lynch, William O'Brien, and other well-known citizens. The funeral address was delivered by Cardinal McCloskey. At the close of the services the remains were removed to Fort Lee, to be deposited in a vault under the Church of the Madonna.

Thomas L. Robinson, of No. 233 East Ninth street; Harry Cornelius, of No. 116 Charlton street, and Honora Richards, of No. 393 Hudson street, were arrested yesterday by Officers O'Neil and Bush, of the Ninth Precinct, on suspicion of having been implicated in the larceny of two cases of silks, valued at $600, from a truck on the White Star dock, Pier No. 52 North River. The robbery was committed on Dec. 11, and a portion of the property stolen at that time was subsequently recovered. The prisoners were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court for examination.

Before the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States takes place there promises to be trouble among clubs that belong to the association, as the Executive Committee of the association are to meet to-morrow at the Metropolitan Hotel to change article 3 of the constitution. Then the definition of what constitutes an amateur oarsman will again be brought up. It is said that the definition is to be drawn more closely than it is at present. It is understood that several of the boat clubs in the association have made members of professionals, and that they have competed among the crews that participated in the annual regattas of the association in 1874 and 1875.

BROOKLYN.

The City Treasurer reports a balance on hand of $1,002,739 16.

John Hahn, who was stabbed ten times in the body and head on Sunday evening, in Myrtle Avenue Park, by John Kaiser, was in an improving condition yesterday.

An order was yesterday issued by Judge Gilbert, of the Kings County Supreme Court, Brooklyn branch, for the arrest of a contractor named George W. Mead, for contempt, in not obeying an order of the court.

Newman Leopold, the wealthy French Israelitish loan-broker, who attempted to shoot himself on Sunday afternoon, is still alive, although it is at present thought that he cannot live more than a day or two.

Michael Dooley, who was stabbed on Sunday afternoon, in the yard at No. 138 Smith street, is still lying in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital. The attending physicians have slight hopes of his recovery.

In accordance with the policy of reform so strongly recommended by Mayor Schroeder, several of the superfluous employes in the different departments of the city government have been discharged, and more are to follow.

The Democratic General Committee admitted all the delegates last night to membership except those from the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. In their cases certificates of election were required to be furnished by a majority of the Inspectors of Election.

Dr. Henry Reidel, of No. 179 Bushwick avenue, and Frank Keller, of No. 259 Ellery street, have been arrested on a charge of violating the Health law, by concealing the fact that Keller's child was sick with small-pox. Peter Bauss, of No. 118 Throop avenue, was also arrested for concealing the fact that two of his children were affected with the same disease.

It has been decided to invite about one hundred churches to take part in the Advisory Council, to reduce the number of New-England churches, and to extend the area from which the churches will be drawn. The Western and Southern Congregational churches are to be invited, and from fifteen to twenty clergymen who are without any charge are to be included in the call. The list of churches already published includes only about one-fourth of those which it has been decided to convene.

A raid was made yesterday afternoon on the shanties on Columbia street, near the Erie Basin, by several officers from the United States Marshal's office in search of illicit distilleries which they had been informed were in existence in that locality. A large crowd gathered and attempted to interfere but were prevented by the policemen in attendance. Traces of several stills were discovered, but the proprietors had been warned of the approach of the officers and consequently no arrests were made or property secured.

LONG ISLAND.

Joseph Droll, ex-Assemblyman, and Supervisor of Brooklyn, and ex-Supervisor of Queens County, died yesterday at his residence at Long Island City, after a lingering illness.

The Executive Committee in the matter of the proposed new county to be formed of the three eastern towns of Queens County, have determined that the name shall be "Ocean County." The bill providing for the division has been perfected and forwarded to Albany in charge of a sub-committee.

The committee appointed by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to investigate the charges brought by a sub-committee of the Ladies' Local Visiting Committee for the Queens County institutions against the management of the Poor-house on Barnum Island, met at Hempstead yesterday, and commenced taking testimony. Mr. Charles Wright, the keeper, against whom grave charges of misconduct and mismanagement are made, has not yet been summoned to appear before the committee.

On Saturday last, Henry Lawson, of Springfield near Jamaica, attempted to shoot Thomas Powell, a business man and postmaster of Springfield for the alleged commission of improprieties with a young female relative of Lawson. Lawson's shot failed to hit Powell, and Powell at once escaped and fled the town. Yesterday Lawson was arrested and committed for examination without bail. Meantime Powell, who is in Jamaica, is afraid to return to Springfield.

NEW-JERSEY.

John McCabe, aged thirty, a resident of Paterson, walked into a pond at Clifton Monday night, while intoxicated, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to his late residence yesterday.

The Passaic County Grand Jury have presented the Board of Tax Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen of Paterson for the extremely loose manner in which they have permitted assessments to be made for several years past.

Yesterday the men employed at the barrel factory located in the old abattoir buildings at Communipaw, quit work, because the prices for work had been reduced to so low a figure that they could not earn more than sixty cents a day.

The inquest in the case of Mary Cooper and her daughter, who were drowned by a tug-boat collision in the North River some six weeks ago, was commenced before Coroner Gannon, in Jersey City, last night, but no conclusion was arrived at.

George P. Kline was committed to the Essex County Jail yesterday to await trial on a charge of defrauding Amos Pierson, of Newark, out of $800 by false pretenses. He was arrested in Rockland County, N. Y., on a requisition from Gov. Bedle.

The funeral of the late Sister Rosina, Principal of St. John's School, in Orange, will take place this morning from Father Fleming's church. A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Sister Rosina was a daughter of the late Capt. McCoy, of Jersey City.

During the past year the Police of Jersey City made 5,507 arrests, of whom 4,825 were males and 682 females, 1,966 natives and 3,541 foreigners, 5,427 white and 80 colored. The fines collected amounted to $8,255. The value of property stolen amounted to $8,032, of which $2,382 13 worth was recovered.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions, yesterday, George W. Hallock, a negro, was convicted of committing an indecent assault on a Mrs. Percy, residing at Bloomfield, and was sentenced to ten years in State Prison. William Fitzpatrick was sent to the same institution for three years for attempted burglary.

Joseph Autenreith was placed on trial yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions on the charge of libeling the Board of Police Commissioners in an affidavit, published in a Jersey City newspaper, to the effect that he had paid the members of the board sums of money for a contract. The case will be resumed to-day.

Helen Reilly, a pauper, who was recently an inmate of the County Almshouse at Snake Hill, appeared before Justice Horsley yesterday, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against William E. Osborne, the Warden of the institution. She alleges that he dragged her by the hair, and kicked and beat her in a brutal manner. Then he procured the assistance of two men, and dragged her to the black cell, where she was confined for some time. Justice Horsley issued a warrant for Osborne's arrest.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

PRIVATE VIEW OF THE PICTURES AT THE KURTZ GALLERY.

A private view of the pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund Society was afforded to artists, members of the press, and a number of leading connoisseurs at the Kurtz Gallery in Madison square last evening. The paintings are ninety in number, and entirely cover the walls of the gallery. Among the most notable of them may be mentioned Mr. Eastman Johnson's "What the Shell Says," representing a little girl applying a shell to an old man's ear. This is in Mr. Johnson's happiest style, and is quite equal in breadth of touch and strength of expression to anything which he has recently executed. Mr. S. J. Guy, too, has been remarkably successful in "As Much as he Can Stand," a lad staggering beneath a Saratoga trunk, with a dog looking curiously on. The lad's attitude and expression tell plainly enough of the strain to which his physical powers are being put. Mr. J. G. Brown contributes two good pictures, "Hiding," and "A Sure Catch," the last being perhaps the best, though the ladies will no doubt prefer the former. From Mr. George H. Boughton, of London, there are two drawings, "Shelling Peas in Normandy," and "The Ballad," both good and both thoroughly Boughtonish in style and treatment. Mr. George C. Lambdin's "Little Sunshine," is a very fine example of his style. F. O. C. Darley has a crayon drawing entitled "The Wandering Minstrels," an old fiddler and his little daughter, telling a pathetic story of poverty, hunger, and the world's cold scorn. Mr. George H. Story is represented by a "New-England Professor of Psalmody," which has heretofore received commendation, and Mr. A. F. Tait by a strong and highly finished "Setters and Grouse." Among the landscapes are a large picture by John Pope, "Noon, Midsummer;" "Camping Out in the Adirondacks," by Feuchsel, with some very striking effects of light and shade; "Berkshire Meadows," by J. B. Bristol; "Bald Peak," by A. H. Wyant; "The Matterhorn at Sunrise," by S. R. Gifford; "On the Saco," by D. Huntington; two highly finished works by David Johnson, which show marked improvement on most of his former efforts; "A Quiet Nook at Cape Ann," by A. T. Bricher; "Twilight at Queens, Long Island," by Charles H. Miller; "Sunset on the Coast," by J. C. Nicoll; "Distant View of the Catskills," by Casilear; a very beautifully-finished cabinet picture by Hubbard, and a pen and ink drawing of "Durer's House, Nuremberg," by Mrs. Eliza Greatorex. "The Head of the Column," by Julian Scott, shows a body of soldiers, preceded by its officers, making its way through a dense wood, and coming unexpectedly on some traces of the enemy. The expressions of the men's faces are strongly brought out, and their attitudes highly suggestive. There are also in the collection good works by P. P. Ryder, Ernest Parton, Arthur Parton, H. A. Loop, Blauvelt, William Morgan, Whittredge, W. H. Beard, Thomas Hicks, M. F. H. De Haas, John Carlin, R. S. Gifford, Yewell, Gay and others.

The entire collection, which is the sixteenth contributed on behalf of the society, is certainly quite equal in every respect to any of its predecessors. It has yet to be enriched by a picture from Mr. W. J. Hennessey, "Le Croix d'Expiation," which is not yet out of the Custom-house. To-day the collection is open to the public, and on the 25th it will be sold for the benefit of the society, the object of which is the maintenance of a fund for the support of the widows and families of deceased artists.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, AND MALARIAL FEVER FROM NOVEMBER, 1875, TO JANUARY, 1876—DEATHS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a communication was received from the Washington Heights Association, asking that sewers be completed along One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, from the Harlem River to Eighth avenue, owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and in the neighborhood referred to. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having given their assent to the consolidation of the Bureau of Vital Statistics with the Sanitary Bureau, a resolution was adopted conferring the designation of Register of Records on Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, and clothing him with the authority heretofore held by Dr. Harris, the late Register. Dr. Day was, by resolution, instructed to make an examination of all the apparatus before granting scavengers permits, and to require from each an affidavit setting forth whether tubs or tanks are used by him in the emptying of cesspools.

The attention of the board was called to the finding of the remains of four still-born infants in the basement of No. 346 Broome street, and the matter was referred to the counsel to commence suit against those responsible for the violation of the law.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, presented the following:

There were 508 deaths reported during the week ending Jan. 15, which was 39 less than the number reported during the previous week, and 169 less than were reported during the corresponding period of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending Jan. 8 was 529, or 61 less than actually occurred the week previous, showing an annual death rate of 26·09 per 1,000, population estimated at 1,054,116. The mean temperature reported by Dr. Draper last week in Central Park was 30.4°, the week previous 41.1°, and the corresponding week of 1875 19.9° Fahrenheit. There was a decrease of 3 deaths reported of small-pox, 5 of diphtheria, 3 of whooping cough, 1 of typhoid fever, 7 of cancer, 22 of phthisis pulmonalis, 19 of diseases of the nervous system, 3 of Bright's disease and nephritis, and 8 from meningitis, and an increase of 6 from scarlatina, 2 from membranous croup, 1 from diarrheal diseases, 8 from bronchitis, 8 from pneumonia, 2 from heart diseases, and 6 of children under five years of age. The report shows a marked decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, diphtheria, and croup, whooping-cough, pneumonia, phthisis pulmonalis, and children under five years, as compared with the deaths reported during the corresponding week of 1875.

Of 656 deaths from diphtheria reported since Nov. 21, 1875, 250 were in houses containing from one to three families; 379 in houses containing over three families, and 20 in institutions. Two hundred and thirty-six were reported to have occurred on the first floor, 220 on the second, 102 on the third, 22 on fourth, and 6 on fifth. The average age was four years five months ten days. There were 80 deaths reported to have occurred in the Nineteenth Ward, 79 in the Twenty-second, and 50 each in the Twentieth and Twenty-first, and but one death each in the Third and Fifth. Of the 98 deaths reported from scarlatina, 36 occurred in houses containing from 1 to 3 families, 58 in houses containing over 3 families, and 2 in institutions. In the Nineteenth Ward the greatest number of deaths occurred (11,) and in the First, Third, and Fourth none were reported to have died from this disease. Of the 151 deaths reported from membranous croup, 50 occurred in houses containing from 1 to 3 families, 99 in houses containing over 3 families, and 2 in institutions. There were 17 deaths reported in the Nineteenth Ward, 16 in the Eleventh, none in the First and Second, and but 1 in the Fourteenth. The average age was 3 years 1 month 10 days. Of the 25 deaths from malarial fevers, 7 were reported to have occurred in the Twelfth Ward.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Education for the purpose of organizing for the current year. All the Trustees except Messrs. Vermilyea, Kelly, and Fuller were present. M. Halstead occupied the chair pro tem. In the election for Chairman for the current year William Wood received 13, William Dowd 2, Prof. A. S. Webb 1, and blank 2 votes. Thereupon Mr. Wood was declared elected, and at once entered upon his duties. After an extended address by the Chairman, in which he reviewed his own connection with the college, and pointed out the necessity of doing something toward increasing the number of graduates, the election of Secretary was proceeded with, when Lawrence D. Kiernan was elected to that office. Mr. Beardslee, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented for approval the following appropriations of the sum allotted to the college: Salaries of Professors, instructors, &c., $129,000; supplies, &c., $3,500; apparatus, &c., $5,000; repairs to building, &c., $2,500; contingencies, including exhibitions, gas, fuel, &c., $10,000. Total, $150,000. The Controller was requested to place $50,000 to the credit of the board. The chair announced the following Executive Committee: Messrs. Beardslee, Dowd, Schell, Hazeltine, Baker, Kelly, Caylus, Kane, and Webb. The board then adjourned.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

The Executive Committee of the New-York County Democratic Committee has directed an investigation to be made in all the Assembly Districts in which there were contests at the late election for delegates to the County Committee for 1876. In all cases in which neither contesting delegation presents a prima facie claim on the score of regularity both delegations will be admitted until the question of regularity is settled, but in all cases where the credentials are regular on their face the delegations presenting them are to be admitted to the exclusion of opposing delegations until the latter show that the admitted delegations were not regularly elected.

DRUGGISTS SAY that the sale of DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES is increasing rapidly.—*Advertisement.*

RIO COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 17.—The Coffee market is firm and animated. Exchange on London, 26½.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador from Savannah.—Miss A. Lewis, W. C. Harlow, T. Brown, R. Mayer, S. F. Meyers, A. Siglow, Mr. Clough, Mr. St. John, Master St. John, G. Balf, L. Smith, T. Jefferson, C. A. Osborn, A. H. Twiggs, J. Murray.

In steam-ship England from Liverpool.—Rev. T. H. Eddy, Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Asleworth C. Jordan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....5:03 | Moon rises..1:2[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:56 | Gov. Island..2:46 | Hell Gate...4:0[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, James Hand; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore, via South Amboy, N. J., William Dalzell; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Savanilla, U. S. C., Pim, Forward & Co.

Ships Tamerlane, (Ger.,) Siedenburg, London, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Roslin Castle, (Br.,) Guthrie, London, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Barks Joseph Baker, Ryder, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Leila Alice, (Br.,) Weir, London, Eng., Howland & Aspinwall; Provi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Pondo, Glasgow, Scotland, Slocovich & Co.; Hakon Jarl, (Norw.,) Mosfield, Gloucester, Eng., Bockman, Oerlein & Co.; Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen, Ger., Herman Buetjar; Florence L. Genova, Simmons, Matanzas, Cuba, James Henry; Paola, Lunt, Para, Brazil, Lunt Bros.; Walton, (Br.,) Shields, London, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Argus, (Br.,) Scott, Cork or Falmouth for orders, James Henry.

Brigs Henry P. Dewey, Loring, Caibarien, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa Price, (Hayt.,) Brown, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ceres, (Norw.,) Johansen, Oporto, Port., Funch, Edye & Co.; Moltke, (Ger.,) Schuerting, Bahia, Brazil, via Richmond, C. Tobias & Co.; Loch Lomond, Barker, Cardenas, Cuba, D. R. Dewborn.

Schrs. Emma D. Endicott, Burton, Philadelphia, Penn., Overton & Hawkins; O. M. Marrett, Reed, Maranham, Brazil, Burdett & Pond; James Henry, Martin, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; R. J. Hazard, Brenser, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Katie D. Turner, Chamberlin, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Abby Wasson, Gray, St. Augustine, Fla., Warren Ray; Mayflower, Tyrer, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, George F. Bulley.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana 4½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Jan. 16, off Hatteras, passed schr. Fairy Queen, of Philadelphia, bound N. Was detained in lower bay 24 hours by fog.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Limerick Lass, (of Brewer, Me.,) Peters, Hamburg 81 ds., with empty barrels to Muller & Kruger. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 17, lat. 46 35, lon. 20 20, passed brig Lizzie M. Merrill from London for St. Thomas; 20th, lat. 45 44, lon. 21, schr. Charles Harrison, bound E; no date, lat. 41 20, lon. 37, bark Askell do.

Bark Palestine, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ford, Aux Cayes 24 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Armonia, (Ital.,) Cafeiro, Catania 68 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Baltic, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Bordeaux 42 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Mercury, (of Aberdeen,) Thomas, Yokohama Aug. 30, with teas to E. W. Corlies.

Bark Havelock, (of Glasgow,) Petersen, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 43 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.

Bark Attila, (Norw.,) Johnson, Rochefort Nov. 30, in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Thetis, Spaickhaven, Curacoa 13 ds., with skins and salt to Dovale & Co. Left in port bark Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, for New-York, wtg. cargo.

Brig Ringleader, (of Salcombe,) Oxlham, Santos Nov. 21, via St. Thomas Jan. 3, with coffee to Goesler & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. A. D. Henderson, (of Boston,) Henderson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Jan. 10, lat. 29 52, lon. 74 55, boarded schr. Ocean Queen, of Greenport, abandoned, mainmast gone, loaded with potatoes, and with but little water in hold. Left in port brig Mariposa, Fletcher, to sail in 2 ds.; schr. W. H. Stickney, do.

Schr. Impulse, Rountree, of and 17 ds. from Belize, Honduras, with mdse. to Leavcraft & Co.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ships City of Havana, for Havana, &c.; Cleopatra, for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., cloudy; thick fog off shore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 14.—Arr. brig Ruth, (Br.,) from Liagao, C. B.; schr. Nellie Clark, Clark, from St. John, N. B.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 15.—Sld. schr. Annie Lewis, Aldrich, for New-York.

HALIFAX, Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Beta, (Br.,) Shaw, from St. Thomas and Bermuda.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Arr. bark Ocean Pearl, Hewitt, from Philadelphia; brigs Woodland, Valentine, from Alicante; Fanny Smith, from Baltimore; schrs. E. S. Newman, Newman, from Cardiff; Ida M. Eldridge, Stinson, from Philadelphia; Helen, Robertson, from New-York; brig Ortolan, Dyer, from Shieldsoora; bark Elba, Lover, from New-York; schr. Cassia Jameson, Jameson, from Boston.

Arr., 18th, steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, from Mexico, to sail for New-York.

SAGUA, Jan. 16.—Arr. bark N. S. Jackson, Bacon, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 17.—Cld. brig Addie Benson, (Br.,) Digby, N. S.; schr. M. R. W., Matanzas.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 6.—Arr. bark Reunion, Pearson, Guadaloupe; brigs Orbit, Nash, Newport, Eng.; Black Swan, (Br.,) Martinique.

8th, schrs. Lunet, Hines, St. Vincent; Emma Riley, Coffin, Barbados.

Sld. 7th, bark Alex. Campbell, Bunker, (from Cardiff,) Trinidad.

TRINIDAD, Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. Sallie B. Bateman, Philadelphia.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 18.—In port, bark Peter, (Ger.,) for Boston, ldg.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sld. Carlton, Kate Davenport, Sara, Lottie Stewart, Regia, Silo, and Raven.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Clifton.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Knighted, Sarah E. Cann, both in the Channel; R. Lane, at Queenstown; R. J. Carlton, Eliza Everett, Figli Accame.

Arr. out on the 18th ins., Ariadne, Crown Jewel, both at Falmouth; Nautick, Vincenso Perrotto, Sarah Train, Alex. Marshall, Hypathia, Woosung, and Lord Clive.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Jan 5, arr. at this port at 7 o'clock this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from Boston Jan. 8, arr. here at 7 o'clock last evening, on the way to Liverpool.

The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt Webster, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Jan. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Jan. 5, for Glasgow, arr. at this port to-day.

HURST CASTLE, Jan. 18.—The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Willigorod, from New-York Jan. 8, passed this port to-day for Southampton and Bremen.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 18.—The steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, of the General Transatlantic Company, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. here at 6 o'clock this P. M.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The steamer Nevada, Capt. Jones, from New-York Jan. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

SUEZ, Jan. 18.—The steamer Gordon Castle, from Shanghai Dec. 11, for New-York, is passing through the canal.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judge's Report, American Institute Fair.
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AUTOMATIC
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STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1876.
CASH CAPITAL.........$250,000 00
SURPLUS.........584,044 75
ASSETS.........$834,044 75
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.